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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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COMMENT IN PASSING

ON VARIED TOPICS IN PUBLIC EYE.

Prussian Chancellor Proves Oneness of Anarchist and Autocrat—Louis Heilprin, Financial Prophet, Qualifies for Aerial Geographer—Mgr. Falconio's Poor Judgment.

If the Prussian Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg's speech at the Prussian diet is correctly reported, it will cause great glee to the less thoughtful Anarchists, and considerable sorrow to the more thoughtful ones. The Chancellor is reported to have sneered at "parliamentary rule." The language he is reported to have used is at least everything but complimentary to parliamentarism. To the more giddy-headed Anarchists the Chancellor will assume the proportions of "one of their own," and his language will be quoted as an evidence of the "progress of the good Cause." The less giddy-headed, on the contrary, will realize that what the Chancellor has done in reality is to give Anarchy a dig, by illustrating in his person the oft repeated Socialist principle that between the Anarchist and the Autocrat the line of separation is imaginary only.

President Fallieres of France is now the butt of popular jeers and ridicule for his parsimony and general pettiness, which his conduct in the present flood catastrophe have thrown into full relief. The eminent French journalist who after a trip to America expressed his disgust for "a nation which called its President by his first name and christened toy bears after him" may now have to fly to India to hide his aristocratic-esthetic sense under the benign wing of Earl Minto. They are about to make it as much as one's life is worth even to smile at the government down there.

Margarita Armstrong Drexel—a Baltimore American heiress, the niece of another Baltimore heiress, Annie Armstrong, who recently became the wife of the malodorous Prince of Braganza—is announced to follow the steps of her aunt, and to be about to marry Guy Montague George Finch-Hatton, Viscount Maidstone, and heir to the Earldom of Winchelsea in Nottingham. Whether the new House of Commons lays on the taxes threatened against the unemployed Dukes and Earls or not, the new couple will not be put to it to pay their bills. The more than earldom upon which Miss Margarita Drexel can draw upon in America will keep the couple in clover—until the American serfs of the said American earldom hump their backs and throw off the load of international idlers.

Had the Administration bill for the Federal incorporation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and with a capitalization of at least $100,000, been enacted into law thirty years ago it would have hampered the economic development of the land tremendously. Being introduced at this late season, when the economic development has reached adult age, it is a scheme to insure the adult against the filibusterings of the youngsters. Thirty years ago the then large corporations would have objected, and the small ones liked it; now, thirty years later, the small ones have every reason to object, while the large corporations rejoice.

Mr. Louis Heilprin, a gentleman who enjoys in the capitalist world a reputation for a deep thinker in economics, finance in particular, has branched off into a new department—geography, we should call it aerial geography. In an article to the New York "Evening Post" of the 8th of this month on "Prices and Wages," Mr. Heilprin discovers in immigration an "important factor" in the rise of prices. This amounts to the discovery of new continents in the clouds. There is no "immigrant" who is not simultaneously an "emigrant." To "immigrate" into some country; a person must "emigrate" from some other. Seeing that high prices is a world-around phenomenon, it follows that, if "immigration" is an "important factor" in the rise of prices with us in America, there must likewise be a stream of immigration into all the other countries of the earth. Seeing there can be no "immigrants" without they "emigrate" from somewhere; and seeing that there must be a stream of immigration into all countries on earth to account for the rising prices in all, it follows that the immigrants must be coming from a land in the clouds. Economist Heilprin should change his name into Geographer Dr. Cook.

Mgr. Diomede Falconio, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, has betrayed poor judgment in his specification of the charge made by his church that the Methodist church uses "dishonorable" methods to proselyte in Rome. Asked to specify the Monsignor said, as reported in the "Sun" of the 11th of this month: "To these little ones, over whom the Catholic Church gazes as a mother, the Methodists give shoes and clothing and they are in this way weaned from their mother church." In so far as the giving of shoes and clothing to barefooted and naked children may be "dishonorable," according to the canons of theology, The People is no judge, and will venture no opinion, seeing that Socialism is not a branch of theology, nor theology a branch of Socialism. In so far, however, as the shoeing of barefooted and clothing of naked children falls within the province of economics and sociology, The People is free to say that the female parent, who "gazes upon these little ones as a mother" and leaves them barefooted and naked, is more of a stepmother to them than a mother.

"The Tobacco Trust, for instance, here in New York and other large centres, has proven how easy it is to eliminate the middleman," meaning the function of the middleman, so sayeth the S. P. German organ, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of the 3rd instant in an editorial on the "Meat Prices and the Middle Man." The Tobacco Trust smoked out the private middlemen; it smoked them out no less and no more so than it smoked out the bulk of the private manufacturers. If the Tobacco Trust can be said to have eliminated the function of the middlemen because it trustified their function, then the Trust also elimmated the function of the private manufacturers because it equally trustified their function; in other words, the Tobacco Trust eliminated the Tobacco industry! This is an arrant bit of "Volkszeitung" idiocy, that is characteristic of the paper's bourgeois shallowness, unfitness to teach Socialism, and responsibility for the desertion of Socialism on the part of the bulk of the from 15,000 to 20,000, if not more, German workingmen settled in this city, and who voted the Social Democratic ticket at home. The function of the middleman is as necessary as is the function of the producer. The middleman operates in the distributive department of production. He is to be "eliminated" no more than the actual "producer." What the Trust does in one department it does in the other—it substitutes itself for the existing individual functions: it trustifies them. The substitution of one entity for another is not the elimination of its function.

Good for Anna! Mrs. Anna Shaw is credited with saying: "Nothing will get us the vote until some political party sees that it is to its own advantage to give us the vote, and when that time comes we'll get the vote whether we want it or not."—This lady could give Tom Watson cards and spades, and beat him hands down. In her mind there seem to be no cobwebs on the subject of the materialist conception of history. She realizes that material interests have to be relied upon, and will have to be the bed from which, plowed, harrowed, hoed, raked and weeded, will sprout up the plant of "Votes for Women."

It has well been said that whenever there is an investigation of men the real thing investigated is that which the man, who is nominally under investigation, represents. The investigation of Senator Allds, on the charge of accepting a bribe, bears out the principle. What really is under the microscope in Albany is Capitalism and the ways thereof. These ways are coming out, one after another. It turns out that the bridge-building firm of Conger, of course a "Law and Order" concern, did the "Law and Order" act of the alleged bribing; it also turns out that Hiram C. Moe, the confidential clerk of the Conger firm, who testifies that he performed the dishonest act of handing out the alleged bribe, was a Sunday School Superintendent. The "Law," the "Order" and the "Religion" props of the capitalist class are on exhibition. No doubt some more of the sweet-scented props will be pulled into the limelight.

Who rules, Property or Man?

W. G. Farrar, the Utica, N. Y., chauffeur, whose recklessness caused the death of a woman, was sentenced in Oneida county to eight months in prison.

On the same day, the 8th of this month, Edward Houck, who was convicted in Buffalo of stealing an automobile was sentenced to nine years in Auburn prison.

Sentimentalists may sentimentalize all they like. Facts crush in the head of sentiment. Under class-rule Property is the badge of sovereignty; and Property rules Man, not Man Property.

A kodak picture of the depositors of the Southbridge Savings Bank of Boston, as they rush to the bank to find out how many of their dollars the treasurer, John A. Hall, now under arrest for stealing huge lumps from the bank, appropriated to himself, is a picture that should be quickly taken. The picture will come in handy when the Boston capitalist politicians, professors, press and pulpiteers again utter the favorite capitalist lie about the working class being the depositors of the millions in the Savings Banks. From all accounts the anxious Southbridge Savings Bank depositors are plump and fat and well clad bourgeois—female and male, with not a workingman among them to relieve the monotony.

Evidently the world has not wagged much ahead since the day Nero croaked to harp music and the court sycophants fell over themselves in praise of his "melodious voice." Despatches from Washington report a ball given by Chauncey Depew at which Taft danced with a niece of Depew's to the strains of the "Merry Widow," and "won the admiration of all by his grace and lightness."

Jotham P. Allds, the Senator of the Thirty-seventh Senate District of the State of New York, now under investigation by the Senate on the charge of having received $1,000 as an inducement to kill certain legislation, should show his mettle by taking and placing upon high ground the conduct that he is being blamed for. Accident favors the Senator. It just comes out that the Government of China has promised to pay the Government of the United States for its diplomatic support by granting concessions to the United States Steel Corporation. If a Government can be bought and the transaction is considered "clever," there is no rule in reason why the Governor of a Committee, as Allds was, should not also be "clever."

While all sorts of economic quacks are airing their quackery on the high prices, and flippantly explain away the significance of the, to them, impenetrable phenomenon, the muffled rumblings of the approaching storm are distinctly heard in the frequently recurring "breaks" at the stock exchange, and its track is being distinctly marked by the wrecks of bankrupt establishments.

The case of Ephraim Siff against the S. L. P. for the alleged recovery of an alleged indebtedness of about $1,000 has finally reached its last stage. The S. L. P. triumphed; Siff, or the forces behind Siff, surrendered unconditionally, paying the heavy costs entailed by their venture, a venture intended as a raid upon the integrity of the Socialist or Labor Movement of the land.

The case being closed, the promise—made when announcing, last December, the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and, last month, the consequent dismissal of the case itself at the trial term,—to explain the great importance of the issue involved, can now be fulfilled.

In the December issue of The People, above referred to, it was stated: "Readers of The People may form an idea of the real issue involved, and may judge that the issue was not the $1,000, but was something of further and deeper reach, from the circumstance that, at the time of the adverse decisions, now reversed, the S. P. press virtually 'leaped out of its shirt' with joy, and went so delirious, the 'New Yorker Volkszeitung' leading, and Max Hayes's 'Cleveland Citizen' bringing up the rear, that the reports they gave of the case and the decision were insane enough to amuse, and to cause the knowing to enjoy in advance the laugh of him who laughs last." The issue involved was the integrity of the Socialist Movement in that it involved the question, Shall the Movement own its press, or shall it be hamstrung, and made a subservient thing to a press?

The ten years' experience which the Movement has had with the S. P. has established beyond peradventure the soundness of the S. L. P. principle of a Party-owned press. In the measure that experience demonstrated this, the S. P. press grew more nervous and abusive. That party's system of a privately-owned press would have, of itself, exposed, not its weakness only, but its viciousness also. The circumstance that the demonstration was accompanied by the contrast presented by the S. L. P. press exposed the evils of private ownership more glaringly, also more quickly. The corrupt moves made by the S. P. privately-owned press were found to be beyond the reach of the membership to redress: autocracy ever generates anarchy: the S. P. autocratic press bred anarchy all around: it invited individual schemes, which, in turn invited counter schemes. The principle put in practice became: "Cough up, and shut up." A bona fide Socialist Movement can not survive such a system: the S. L. P. press pounded the private-ownership system, and rendered it less and less tenable in reason. The S. P. then took recourse to the Courts. It sought by the aid of the Courts to break down the S. L. P. press. Midnight seances were held by S. P. leaders and the "legal advisers" of Siff. It was a conspiracy that aimed at so twisting law, equity and reason as would have given the S. P. an argument by which to claim that "private ownership is the only safety of a paper." The conspiracy was shattered.

Had Siff won, a new principle of Law would have been established, an old principle upset, and the corrupt and corrupting practice of private-ownership of a Socialist paper would have been irresistible. By stubbornly resisting the attempt and routing it, undismayed by the chicanery that frequently marked the tactics of the conspirators, the S. L. P. has won for the Movement a victory the importance of which will be more and more appreciated as time goes by.

The experience of the race, collected in what is legitimately called Law, could not but coincide with elemental principles of the race's freedom. Such principles are peculiarly active in revolutionary Movements. One of these principles is—Own your press, or the press will own you.

SEATTLE S. L. P. IN FIELD

NOMINATES MUNICIPAL TICKET AND ADOPTS PLATFORM.

Draws Up Stirring Address to the Workers—Reform Snags Pointed Out—The One Real Issue, Emancipation of Labor from Private Ownership of Industry.

Seattle, Wash., February 10.—The Socialist Labor Party has entered the field and nominated a full municipal ticket. A platform was drawn up which presents to the wage-earners the one issue affecting them, and warns them of the pitfalls into which chasing after reforms leads. A spirited campaign will be carried on and the workers will be strongly appealed to to support and join the party of their class, the S. L. P.

Platform.

Following is the platform.

The Socialist Labor Party of the City of Seattle, in Convention assembled, reaffirms it allegiance to the Socialist Labor Party of America, and enters this, its seventh Municipal Campaign, with increased confidence in the integrity of the working-class; and with renewed determination, despite all obstacles, to carry on the battle for the Emancipation of our class.

In this era of high prices, low wages, and uncertain employment, it behooves the workingman to seriously consider the causes thereof. The workingman's issue in all elections is how can employment be guaranteed to all who are willing to labor; and what shall be done with the products of their toil. To discuss public franchises, taxation, "red-light" districts, child-labor, sweat-shops, and 8 hour days, is to waste time on minor effects of one great cause. The workingman's only issue is the cause of his distress.

This is the issue which the Socialist Labor Party presents for your consideration. It declares that upon the successful solution of this fundamental question depends the solution of all other questions with which society is confronted to-day. Through the evolution of the means of wealth-production from the primitive hand-tool to the large and improved tools to-day, (Mills, Mines, Factories, etc.) in which hundreds and thousands of workers labor together for the production of wealth, the workers have nothing to say as to when they shall labor, what their wages shall be, or what shall be done with the product of their toil. Their one futile right is to quit work, or to strike.

On the other hand, the owners of the industries, through large combinations of capital, are not only able to control wages, but also to control the prices of the commodities which the workers have to buy. In this land of so-called political independence, where the right to vote is held sacred, we witness the working-class submitting without protest to an absolute despotism in the management of industry.

This, coupled with the fact that there is an ever increasing army of unemployed upon the market, makes the position of wage-workers precarious, and should cause them to seriously consider the causes thereof.

Workingmen, consider this question: Is it not of vastly greater importance for you to have the right to vote regarding the management of industry, the regulation of your jobs, etc., than for you to vote for political office-holders?

Our political office-holder as such controls no means of wealth-production. He is unable to say when the wheels of industry shall turn, when you may labor, what your wages shall be, or to speak with authority upon any of the questions with which labor is concerned. The life of the working-class depends upon the operation of the very industries from which the political office-holder is completely divorced. When the politician promises good-times, high wages, or anything else for the betterment of the working-class, he promises something which he cannot deliver.

At best, the capitalistic office-holder can direct his efforts only in an attempt to regulate child-labor, or the hours of employment in certain lines of industry, (the 10-hour law for women in department stores being one of his boasted accomplishments). The enforcement of these laws has been found impossible, against the will of the owners of the industry.

Industry is controlled by the Capitalist Class, the owners thereof; and the issue before the Working Class is how they can gain control of the improved means of wealth-production, and thereby operate them for the benefit of all who labor. The so-called political issues (public franchises, etc.), mere conflicting interests among capitalists raised by their political henchmen, do not touch this fundamental question.

The Socialist Labor Party alone points the way to the solution of this vital question and calls upon the Working Class to educate and organize itself into both political and industrial organizations, for the purpose of taking possession of the land and tools of wealth-production, to the end that they may be operated for the benefit of all who labor.

We also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests; that they join us in this mighty and noble work of Human Emancipation, whereby we may put a summary end to the existing barbarous class-conflict. Industrial Emancipation will come through placing the land and all the means of production, transportation, and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war, and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

Nominees.

Mayor, Stephen Brearcliff.
Comptroller, James Walsh.
Treasurer, Emiel Krause.
Corporation Counsel, John Monnette.
Councils:
First Ward, William Fardee.
Second Ward,
Third Ward, A. L. Brearcliff.
Fourth Ward, S. Branch.
Fifth Ward, Oscar Lindberg.
Sixth Ward, W. Herron.
Seventh Ward,
Eighth Ward, Robert Gaskell.
Ninth Ward,
Tenth Ward,
Eleventh Ward, George O'Hanrahan.
Twelfth Ward,
Thirteenth Ward, G. T. Carlson.
Fourteenth Ward, C. H. Jacobson.
First Councilman-at-large, F. A. Fagerdahl.
Second Councilman-at-large, J. Keagi.

"NOBLY WAGE CLASS STRUGGLE."

And the Blessings of S. P Posture of "Neutrality" Towards Unions.

Denver, Colo., February 10.—As a result of the protracted struggle in the building trades here, brought about last summer by the carpenters falling in line to help the bosses smash up the council, the alignment of unions is as follows:

Unions in the council: Painters, plumbers, plumbers' laborers, steamfitters, steamfitters' helpers, hoisting and portable engineers, roofers, tilesetters, cement workers, glass workers, Amalgamated carpenters, structural iron workers, building laborers, asbestos workers, marble setters and elevator constructors.

Recently withdrawn from council: Paperhangers, stonecutters plasterers, electricians, lathers, sheet metal workers.

Unions outside council when trouble began: Bricklayers and stone masons, hodcarriers and Brotherhood carpenters.

This is an example of what the fake Socialist party would call "nobly waging the class struggle" (since they hold that the Gompers unions represent the economic arm of the working class struggle). These unions wage the struggle by warring upon themselves. If the S. P. interfered it wouldn't be "neutral."

DROP "FREE SPEECH" GAG.

Spokane I-am-a-Bum Crowd Devises Another Scheme to Keep Afloat.

Spokane, Wash., February 5.—The "free speech" sputterings of the so-called I. W. W.'s, better known as the I-am-a-bum brigade, having need of a new sensation to attract attention and dupes, a move has been made by them to sue the city for $120,000 damages. This will give the Socialist Party attorney Moore a further chance to advertise himself.

Six damage suits have been filed by these I-I-I's, charging Chief of police John T. Sullivan, Captain of Detectives Martin Burns, Captain Miles and four officers with conspiring against their liberty, and with causing them much suffering by incarceration in the "sweat room" of the city jail and a small, overcrowded room in the Franklin school. Johan Foss asks for $30,000, Emil Sell for $10,000, and M. Johnson, Asa Spaulding, Frank Krejis and Ed Collins for $20,000 each. The others charge the officers with locking them up in the sweat-room, where men were so numerous that they could not lie down on the floor to sleep.

SABRE BERLIN SOCIALISTS.

Many in Hospitals After Day of Attacks.

Berlin, February 14.—Many were the bandaged heads and hands seen in the working class districts, and many the sabre-wound cases in the hospital to-day, as a result of yesterday's brutal assault by the troops upon the people participating in peaceful demonstrations against the reactionay proposed Prussian franchise measure.

The Socialist papers to-day protest bitterly against the unnecessary and provocative violence of the police. They say that the moral position of the government is so weak that it is obliged to resort to attacks upon peaceful processions of those who demand manhood suffrage.

Reports from the provincial cities indicate even more violent attacks by the police upon the people outside the capital than here. Official figures from Halle, Saxony, give the number of wounded there as 102.

In spite of the lying reports in the capitalist press about "riotings" and stone throwings" having caused the attacks, only one policeman was injured, and he was slashed by another mounted officer, who, in charging a crowd, used his sabre indiscriminately, thinking he had only working people in front of him.

MONEY AND HIGH PRICES

INTRICATE SUBJECT CLEARED UP IN MASTERLY LECTURE.

High Prices Due to Depreciation of Gold, Due to Less Labor Power Being Embodied in It—Monopoly, Tariff, Sunspots Have Nothing to Do with It.

Due to social laws that the average bourgeois economist and workingman know nothing of, the prices of commodities have taken a leap skyward. Far from being a mere national matter, the question of higher prices is of international significance, prices having risen in all civilized countries. The cause of these higher prices was analyzed on Feb. 9 by Daniel De Leon in a lecture on "Money and Higher Prices," delivered at Arlington Hall, under the auspices of Section New York, S. L. P. De Leon said in part:

"A thorough grasp of this subject is essential for the workingman at the present time, so that he may be able to resist the flood of nonsense that is, and will continue, pouring on his head.

"A recent absurdity on the matter of high prices was uttered by a writer on the New York 'Evening Post,' who attributed high prices to American immigration. This is false. If immigration to America, by increasing the demand for commodities, caused high prices then the emigration from foreign countries to America should cause low prices in those countries. Whereas the truth of the matter is that that prices in all countries, immigration and emigration to the contrary notwithstanding are high.

"The crux of this question lies in understanding the law of exchange value. When the bourgeois economist speaks of value, he considers utility and price as being identical. Utility is manifold, depending on circumstances. The value of a commodity does not depend on its utility, it depends on the amount of socially necessary labor power crystallized in the commodity and necessary for its reproduction. Consequently if through improved machinery and other causes the amount of labor-power declines, it will require more of that commodity to exchange for some other commodity in which the amount of socially necessary labor-power has not declined.

"Gold, or money, is a commodity. It was picked out by society as a medium of exchange because it contained in small compass a great deal of value. When a commodity, say a coat, exchanges for a gold dollar, that means that the amount of labor power embodied in the coat and the dollar are equal. If coats are produced with less consumption of labor power, more of them will be needed to exchange for that same dollar. If the labor power in the gold dollar decreases, that dollar will buy fewer coats than before, that is, the price of coats will be said to have gone up.

"More gold has been produced in the last twenty years than in the preceding three hundred years. That points to improved methods in gold mining, in other words, less labor power crystallized in the gold. Hence high prices are due to the depreciation of, hence falling off in the purchasing power of gold. All talk of the high prices being due to 'monopoly,' to the 'tariff,' or other things, is false."

This was the central point of the lecture. Other features of money, such as its double function, both as a medium of exchange and as "legal tender" in payment of debts; its historical development; the fallacies of the greenback and 16 to 1 movements, were all treated in turn, and fully cleared up for the large and intensely interested audience.

After the lecture the answering of questions took up nearly an hour.

ITS CHEEK SLAPPED

Socialist Party in Oakland, Calif., Ully Repaid for Its Pains by Slummists.

San Francisco, Calif., February 7.—I am enclosing clipping from the "Oakland Tribune" of February 6 as to the fight in the S. P. Local of Oakland, Calif., the fight of the so-called revolutionists against the middle class. The so-called revolutionists are largely of the "I-am-a-Bum" type, following certain leaders, the others are also following their leaders. To carry out the "coup d'etat," as pictured in the "Tribune," the "revolutionists" got some twenty-five of the "I-am-a-Bums" to join the Local on January 28. At the next meeting, February 4, batches on both sides joined and the fight was most beautiful. It seems that the Socialist party is being repaid most graciously for supporting the slum tactics of the physical force crowd of Spokane.

The humorous part of the affair is that after outvoting the politicians, the Direct Actionists are outside and the political freaks inside, with guns carrying on physical force.

Let the good work go on.

A. Gillhaus.

(Enclosure.)

After being locked in the organizer's room of Socialist headquarters all night as a result of an internal quarrel between two warring factions of the organization, George Gilletley and Chris Christiansen, two members of the party, who incurred the displeasure of those in possession, were led to the door of the headquarters at the point of a pistol and ejected into the street yesterday afternoon. The pistol was held by H. K. Albright, lessor of the building, which is known as Enterprise Hall and is situated at the corner of Grove and Twenty-second streets.

The ejection followed in the wake of a fierce battle held Friday night, when one faction, composed largely of members of the Industrial Workers of the World, opposed to the political actions of the old party, took possession of the meeting, the other side, or regular members, asserting that they were not initiated members and were attempting to pack the meeting. Under the leadership of H. C. Tuck and B. Osborne, officers of the party, the doors were barred against this faction [illegible] the meeting, and under the leadership of Leslie Brown, John J. Balen, Morris Eldridge and Louis Gordon, the [illegible] took a door off its hinges and used it as a battering ram, forcing entrance to the meeting, where [illegible] assumed control. The regular Socialists retired from the hall, returning later to find that Brown and his followers, with Christiansen and Gilletley, whom they appointed to take charge of the books, had locked themselves in the office of the organizer on the second floor of the building.

Through the night, under the leadership of Tuck, the state secretary of the party, who the insurgents claim is suspended, and Albright, owner of the building, a party of the regulars guarded this office, and this morning succeeded in ejecting all but Christiansen and Gilletley from the room, locking the doors of the building and calling for the police. Brown and his constituents, about ten in number, stood outside on the sidewalk and occasionally made attacks on the door in an effort to regain entrance. Gilletley and Christiansen were guarded and kept prisoners, in order that they might open the doors to their fellows in the street. In the meantime, Miss Grace Merritt and Mrs. Thompson, assistants to Tuck in the secretary's office, were virtually kept prisoners in the upper floor of the building.

When the trouble started Friday night the police were called, but arrived late and refused to interfere. Yesterday afternoon they took the same course, and after waiting for them some time the regulars enticed the two insurgents from their stronghold in the organizer's room, and with Albright standing guard over the door with a large revolver, ejected them from the premises. The doors were then barricaded again and have remained so.

"They simply got a crowd of hoodlums from Seventh street to pack our meeting," stated Secretary Tuck, when speaking of the affair. "And we demanded to see their membership cards knowing they had none, not being proper members. When we refused to let them in without their credentials they rushed us and one of them hit Albright, giving him a black eye. We will hold our hall in spite of this fact, and will submit the matter to the central organization Monday."

HAMILTON MANIFESTO

Editor The People,
28 City Hall place,
New York City, U. S. A.

Comrade:—Enclosed please find copy of a manifesto which is being submitted to all local Socialists as individuals; likewise, to their several local organizations as collective bodies.

We request for same, publication in the columns of the Daily and Weekly People, that it may be thus afforded the greater publicity which we believe efforts of this nature warrant; and moreover since there has developed on behalf of several local comrades a tendency to question the advisability and utility of our procedure (i. e., the call for Conference as per Manifesto) we ask of The People, when publishing same, the special favor of a candid criticism of the merits or demerits of the policy which we have adopted—likewise the end we have in view.

If we are "in wrong"—if we are making a mistake—we wish to know it, and we feel confident that the opinion and comment of The People could, perhaps, help as much as anything in putting the matter in the correct light.

Fraternally,
(S. P.) Wm. Armstrong,
(S. L. P. and I. W. W.) L. M. Gordon,
(Unattached) C. M. Durward,
Manifesto Committee.

(Enclosure of Manifesto.)

"Workers of all Countries Unite!"
—Karl Marx.

MANIFESTO.

To the members, ex-members and sympathizers of the Socialist Party, the Socialist Labor Party, the I. W. W., the Jewish Progressive Society and all other Socialists of Hamilton.

Greeting:—

Comrades:—To all who take even a passing interest in the spread of Socialist thought and Revolutionary principles, it must be apparent that Hamilton in point of militant propaganda, lags far behind most other Canadian and American cities of a like Industrial size.

This should not be!

It is now nearly twelve years since the formation of the Pioneer Socialist Organization in this city, but, notwithstanding this fact and likewise the circumstance that there are in Hamilton at present several avowed Socialist bodies, the movement is still in its infancy and has, so far, been unable to effectively reach Hamilton's great mass of wage-workers and enlist their sympathies as a class.

Until this can be done, little or nothing in the way of constructive Socialist propaganda will be accomplished.

While it is axiomatic that Socialism is, as yet, largely a matter of educational propaganda, and while we fully recognize the importance of such education, we likewise hold that united class action on matters immediately concerning the workers as a class, is absolutely necessary for Socialist success.

In the light of past experience, however, we find that action of this nature could rarely, if ever, be brought about owing to a deplorable division existing among the forces of local Socialists and this notwithstanding the fact that our several organizations profess the same ultimate goal! Were this state of affairs permitted to indefinitely continue, it is plain to us that we should be fostering a condition which must seriously hamper if not ultimately defeat the realization of our common objective, i. e., the speedy abolition of the wage system.

Many incidents and matters of vital importance to the entire working class have, owing to this fatal division, been allowed to pass by, practically unnoticed and the capitalist press of this city,—and of the land,—have been quick to seize upon the opportunity to prejudice the workers' minds with false information and manufacture "news" so that the result can not be otherwise than to make our already onerous task of educating and enlightening our fellow workers, still more difficult.

By way of example, let us cite just three specific instances showing how these mouthpieces of capital are ever alert to keep the workers either entirely ignorant as to the facts in all matters of moment to the Progressive labor movement, or when forced to mention them at all, do so in such a manner as to create false impressions by distorting facts, slandering our cause and vilifying all who have the hardihood to connect themselves, even remotely, therewith. The incidents are: (1) The general strike in Sweden. (2) The judicial murder of Dr. Francesco Ferrer by the Spanish government. (3) The strike of the so-called "foreign" car workers in McKee's Rocks, Pa.

As regards the Swedish Strike, the Capitalist organs have from its inception, maintained against it a veritable "campaign of silence." They have sought to smother it with a censorship as complete and perfect as anything ever inaugurated at the behest of the Russian Autocracy; and had it not been for our Socialist press, it is certain our own knowledge of this great proletarian struggle would have been not one whit clearer than is that of the non-Socialist wage-worker.

In the second instance, that of Dr. Ferrer, their policy and tactics were entirely different. Slander and vituperation were the weapons chosen. The accused man was branded as an Anarchist and an inciter of Assassinations, when as a matter of fact, he was no more an Anarchist than is any one of the signers of this manifesto.

And finally, in the McKee's Rocks strike, the master class achieved a third success. As Socialists we all know how Capital has ever resorted to the practice of inciting race hatred and fostering national jealousy in order to keep our class divided,—especially when we have the misfortune to speak different tongues,—and how these tactics are always most noticeable wherever great industrial conflicts are threatened or declared.

That McKee's Rocks should have proved no exception to the general rule is only natural. If we but reflect on the spontaneous outburst of the latent spirit of revolt manifested in this recent walk-out of over 3,000 "unorganzied" car-workers (mostly "foreigners") while some 600 A. F. of Lized "union" men continued at work and scabbed upon their brother-workers, it will shed quite a deal of light on the reason why the yellow Capitalist press waxes "patriotic" and applauds the "native" element composing "sane American labor unions" while hurling its anathema at the "ultra-socialistic organization" of the "ignorant foreigners."

Each and every one of these several incidents should have been the signal for us (if we call ourselves worthy of the name Socialists) to organize protest meetings, circulate literature, and nail every lie circulated by the subsidized press of the master class. But our ranks were divided,—our energies scattered.

Not a meeting was called! Not a piece of literature circulated!! Not a solitary newspaper(?) lie refuted!!!

The many and important lessons to be learned from such struggles as that recently occurring in McKee's Rocks, have thus been entirely lost to Hamilton workers,—if not to the working class at large,—through lack of activity on behalf of the Socialists; and the valiant struggle of these car workers, now bound more securely than ever to the Chariot of Capitalism, through the aid of Capitalist henchmen in the pure-and-simple craft unions, has proven void in point of working-class education.

During the great strike in Sweden, the workers of Canada not being enlightened as to the International importance of the struggle, stood apathetically by, thereby contributing their quota toward their striking brothers' defeat (if such indeed it proves to be) by withholding financial aid which could be furnished only partially by the workers of Europe.

When Francesco Ferrer, the great educator of the working class of Spain, was officially murdered for no other reason than that of daring to advocate a school system such as we in Canada to-day enjoy, a united proletariat of Europe, guided by Socialist teachings, thundered forth their protest in no uncertain tones. But the workers of Canada and America, their minds poisoned by a reptile press, looked indifferently on,—yes, and in some instances, even approved the murder,—when their voices and ours should have been raised to stay the hand of Ferrer's executioner, even as it was raised in defence of Moyer, Haywood and Pettione!!

The cause of the Russian Revolution and the Moyer-Haywood affair were instrumental in bringing together, temporarily at least, the Socialist forces throughout the land, and quite recently we have witnessed locally, somewhat of this get-together spirit, (Namely in the DeLeon Lecture of February last) wherein three separate and distinct Socialist bodies co-operated with excellent results, not alone as propaganda among the uninitiated, but also with marked educational results among the various local Comrades themselves.

In the light of these facts we hold that this "get-together" spirit should be crystallized and organized into permanent form for the good of the Movement in Hamilton, and moreover that this can be accomplished without interfering in any particular with our personal predilections as regards affiliation with our several respective organizations,—be they political or economic.

Convinced that the spirit of the age and the needs of the hour demand of all Socialists action along these lines, we hereby propose the formation of a Federated organization of all Socialists in this city, irrespective of their attachments or, non-attachments to specific organizations.

The federative body (called, let us say, the Karl Marx Club) to be founded on such lines as to function as a Central Committee of the different Socialist organizations in Hamilton; with the object and purpose of knitting our present divided efforts and scattered forces into more compact form and thus promote among local Socialists more friendly discussions and better understandings of their tactical differences,—wherever such may still exist.

Only by such action, comrades, can we hope to inaugurate for the future a truly militant revolutionary and effective propaganda against our common enemy, Capitalism.

To this end we call upon all the Socialists in Hamilton who agree with the general objects outlined in this Manifesto, to meet in conference commencing Sunday, February 13th at 2 P. M. in Kennedy Hall, corner James and Robert streets, for the purpose of forming an organization with objects as outlined above.

Delegates representing organizations to bear credentials from their respective bodies; individual Socialists to be considered as bearers of their own credentials.

In concluding this appeal, Comrades, we say to you: Let us forget for the nonce, our identity as members of this or that Party, this or that organization, and remember only that we are Socialists, soldiers of the Revolution,—servants of a world-wide movement, larger, broader, greater than any Party any organization or any faction thereof.

Socialists of Hamilton, close ranks: Point the way to the Canadian Movement by uniting your combined efforts under the Red Banner of Revolt!

Signed: Wm. Armstrong, Chas. M. Durward, L. M. Gordon, E. Grader, John J. Campaigne, J. D. Cameron, K. Knudsen, H. Gregory, Oliver Penny, C. Armstrong, Chris Dumbray, H. Garshof, John Douda, David Stein, D. Goldstein.

Hamilton, Canada, January 22, 1910.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

O, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
Their children to mines and to factories teeming;
Or those who have toiled through the perilous night,
And whose faces with grime and with sorrow are steaming?
See you Wall Street's red glare,
And bonds bursting in air,
Giving proof that a terrible evil is there?
O, say, does that star spangled banner not stretch
O'er the homes of the poor and lands of the rich?

From the shore dimly seen, in his yacht on the deep,
The magnate in wealth and in comfort reposes;
And dreams of his "pile", like the towering steep,
And his plan to exploit half conceals, half discloses.
Now he catches a gleam
Of a palace of steam,
And he signals the captain that he is supreme;
And the star spangled banner complacently waves
O'er the idler's yacht and the seaman that braves.

And where is that band who officially swore
Peace and plenty for all, but who gave us confusion?
Said a home and a country we'd have as of yore,
But who wink and determine the ballot's pollution.
No wage system can save
The hireling and slave
From the clutch of the boss or from poverty's grave;
And, say, does the star spangled banner not wave
O'er the maniac's cell and the suicide's grave?

Thus be it not ever—when workmen shall stand
Between their loved firesides and Greed's desolation!
Blest with numbers and skill, and a bountiful land,
Praise the souls that have fought for a Commonwealth Nation.
Then conquer we must
When our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: We'll capture the Trust!
And the star spangled banner again may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

—James Ackland.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

NOT REFORMERS

Socialists Do Not Attempt to Tinker with What Cannot Be Mended.

"All that you say is very true, but if you Socialists get into power you will be just as bad as the rest."

They who make such objection do not understand the class movement that underlies Socialism. They think that Socialism is the product of the fertile brain of some reformer, and as they have seen reformers elected to office, pledged to work for "reforms" to benefit the people, and then sell out to the very men they had denounced, it is perhaps natural that the unthinking should place the Socialist in the same category.

A greater mistake could not be made, however. The Socialist is not a reformer. He wastes no time try to tinker what can't be mended. So long as the worker must offer his labor power to the capitalist, and so long as the continued improvement of machinery cheapens that labor power, there is no reform under the sun that can benefit the worker.

If the evils complained of were stationary in character there might be some sense in attempting to mend them. In fact society might accommodate itself to them through custom. But the evil grows with the growth of capitalism, and not tinkering but an entire change in the system, a social revolution which will overthrow the capitalist, is necessary.

Scratch a reformer and you find a person whose material interests are threatened by the onrushing capitalist development. The Bryan Populist-Democracy, representative of the small property holder, attempts to check the trust development that is rendering its small holdings worthless. But its efforts are impossible of realization. Social development can no more be driven back than the flow of the Hudson. Were it possible to do as the Bryanites wish the effect would be to drive the race back from the portals of civilization. Individual production must be carried on with paltry tools and instead of the abundance that is possible to-day man would be driven to the old-time necessity of continuous grubbing for an existence.

You doubtless remember the tariff agitation of a few years ago which so successfully buncoed the workmen. That issue was a capitalist issue pure and simple—yet capitalist stump speaker and capitalist journalist fought and bled for the dear workingman. The tariff was an issue between capitalist and capitalist. It was not an issue between the wage worker and the capitalist. The tariff reformer was a capitalist whose rate of profit depended upon how cheap he would import from products. The protectionist, on the other hand, was a capitalist whose rate of profit depended on how successfully he could shut out competition and thus be free to exploit his own workmen. Whichever policy prevailed the condition of the worker grew steadily worse.

The gold bugs and silver bugs also waged war in behalf of labor, but so far as labor is concerned they are both bed bugs.

Another measure proposed to eradicate all social evils, without touching the capitalist system the cause of the evils, is the single tax. The exploitation of labor is as sacred a right to the single taxer as it is to a Carnegie or a Morgan. The single taxer proposes to "abolish poverty," and at the same time "increase the earnings of capital." Now any intelligent workman knows that labor produces all wealth. If the worker gets a larger "share" in the shape of wages the capitalist loses just that much in the shape of profits. To abolish poverty the capitalist must be abolished. He cannot be abolished by increasing his profits. The Socialist proposes to destroy the capitalist system root and branch. The Socialist Labor Party represents only the interests of the working class. Its membership is of the working class. The Republican and Democratic parties are capitalist concerns and the Social Democratic, or as it is sometimes styled "Socialist" party is a decoy duck party, set up to fool voters who would otherwise vote for the Socialist Labor Party.

The Socialist Labor Party is not after office for the office's sake. It endeavors to capture the public powers so that from that citadel it can more readily oust the capitalist from power. As no revolutionary movement was ever false to its principles so will the Socialist Labor Party be true to the Socialist Revolution. The fathers of the American Revolution did not sell out to King George, the Abolitionists did not sell out to the slaveholders. All through history the fact stands out, that instead of selling out their revolutionary principles, thousands upon thousands of men have gone to the scaffold, the stake and imprisonment, and suffered more than death that the cause might live.

The Socialist Labor Party will inaugurate the Socialist Republic.

The trusts don't seem to be worrying much about the "fight" that is being waged over them. They know that no matter whether 'tis Republican or Democrat that wins they have good friends at court.

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN

SOME OF HIS THOUGHTS ON CAPITAL AND LABOR NOT LIKED BY THE MASTER CLASS.

February 12 was the one hundred and first anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. In the hard and troublous times now upon us, the American working class can with profit spend a few moments recalling some of the thoughts of him who was called the Great Emancipator, upon this question of Capital and Labor which to-day has grown till it overshadows every other question now demanding solution.

It has correctly been said that Lincoln was not a man of one idea. His thoughts were not entirely centered upon the slavery question. He knew that, aside from the institution of slavery, there were other deep-seated problems with which the people of a republic must grapple and his writings and speeches are full of statements which have direct bearing upon the great contest in which the American people are now engaged—a contest wherein it is to be determined whether the capitalist class shall rule the workers, or the workers rule themselves.

"I hold," said Lincoln, "if the Almighty had ever made a set of men that should do all the eating and none of the work, he would have made them with mouths only and no hands; and if he had ever made another class that he intended should do all work, and none of the eating, he would have made them without mouths and with all hands. But inasmuch as he has chosen to make men in that way, if anything is proved it is that those hands and mouths are to be co-operative through life and not to be interfered with. That they are to go forth and improve their conditions, as I have been trying to illustrate, is the inherent right given to mankind directly by the Maker."

Many of the things written and said by Lincoln seem to have been written for this very time. It would be well if every workingman would ponder these utterances and profit by them. On one occasion he said:

"The resources, advantages and powers of the American people are very great, and they have consequently succeeded to equally great responsibilities. It seems to have devolved upon them to test whether a government established on the principles of human freedom can be maintained against an effort to build one upon the exclusive foundation of human bondage."

No statement made by Lincoln is more appropriate to-day than his definition of liberty. He said:

"The world is in want of a good definition of the word liberty. We all declare ourselves to be for liberty; but we do not all mean the same thing. Some mean that a man can do as he pleases with himself and his property. With others it means that some men can do as they please with other men and other men's labor. Each of these things is called liberty, although they are entirely different. To give an illustration: A shepherd drives a wolf from the throat of his sheep when attacked by him, and the sheep, of course thanks the shepherd for the preservation of his life; but the wolf denounces him as despoiling of his liberty; especially if it be a black sheep."

On the question of capital and labor, Lincoln was very explicit. He said:

"Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism.

"It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point, with its connections not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor, in the structure of government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital, somehow by the use of it, induces him to labor.

"Labor is prior to and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the highest consideration."

One statement made by Abraham Lincoln in his famous speech delivered at Alton should be kept in mind. On that occasion, Lincoln said there was one issue that would continue in this country, "when these poor tongues of Judge Douglas and myself shall be silent." He explained:

"It is the eternal struggle between these two principles—right and wrong—throughout the world. They are the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time, and will ever continue to struggle. The one is the common right of humanity and the other the divine right of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit that says, 'You work and toil and earn bread and I'll eat it.' No matter in what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of the king who seeks to bestride the people of his own nation and live by the fruit of their labor, or from one race of men as an apology for enslaving another race, it is the same tyrannical principle."

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Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
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8 HOUR BILL NEAR DOOM.

Washington, February 13.—Representatives in the House who favor the passage of the bill limiting the hours of labor on all Government work to eight will hold a conference in a few days to express their displeasure on account of the delay in reporting the bill by the Committee on Labor. The bill was introduced at the extra session and Representative Carey of Wisconsin, who is calling the conference, complained yesterday that the committee had shown no disposition to even consider the measure. He predicted that some action would be taken at the conference to bring the bill before the House and that the Committee on Labor would probably be told that unless it reported the measure at an early day a motion would be made to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the bill and bring it directly to the consideration of the House.

The Social Revolution

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY LOUIS C. FRAINA AT BERKELEY LYCEUM HALL, NEW YORK CITY, DECEMBER 12, 1909.

(Concluded.)

Revolutionary Socialist Tactics.

The Social Revolution implies the overthrow of Capitalism; it implies the overthrow of "political government," and the rearing in its stead of the Socialist industrial government of delegates from the productive industries of the land.

The reason for the rise of "political government"—private property and consequent class rule——now unerringly points to its overthrow. Socialist society will know no class antagonisms; consequently, it will have no use for the coercive mechanism and functions of "political government." The ending of class rule implies the end of "political government"—one is inseparable from the other.

But while the Socialist movement aims at the destruction of the political state, this does not necessarily mean that we are to treat the state under capitalism as something that does not concern our revolutionary activities, that we are not to seek its conquest and use it in our behalf. Socialism is essentially an evolutionary manifestation, not a catastrophe projected from the "inner consciousness" of some crack-brained theorist. "The present is the child of the past, but the parent of the future"; each social system intimately connects with and flows from the preceding one. The Socialist movement is organizing and developing within the womb of Capitalism; hence its tactics and methods of warfare are dictated by the methods of warfare of Capitalist society and by the specific forms of power that the Capitalist Class is entrenched in. The citadel of "political government" is a bulwark of Capitalism: its mechanism serves the function of representing the Working Class: and this dictates the setting up of a revolutionary party that shall contest with the foe the possession of the governmental administration of Capitalism. The *immediate reason* for such a move is the effort to gain control of the political state so as to obstruct its mechanism in the war that it will be waging on the revolutionary Socialist movement, and wherever an atom of political power is gained to use it to aid the Working Class; the *ultimate* aim is the destruction of the political state of Capitalism. The political movement of Socialism, accordingly, is *strictly revolutionary;* its goal is *destructive,* not constructive. The agitation of the political movement, utilizing the field of political action where the potentialities for agitation are boundless, must be revolutionary in tone and action: *it consists in preaching and demanding the Revolution, and the endeavor to unify the proletariat on the economic field in the integrally constructed industrial organization that foreshadows the organic structure of the Socialist Republic.*

The structure and function of the political movement of Socialism unfits it to take control of the industrial administration of the land. The basis of representation in the legislative chambers of "political government" is arbitrarily geographic. "Political government," we have seen, came into being at the need of a ruling class for repressive institutions to tyrannize over a ruled class; the thought of production was absolutely absent; and Capitalist government being, not a central administration of the productive forces of the land, but the organized might of the Capitalist Class to curb, to repress, to keep the workers quiet while they are being robbed, its constituencies can have no purpose of directing production; its mechanism is repressive and negatively destructive. This renders the mechanism of "political government," the State, too cumbrous and complicated to assume control of the administrative functions of production.

"Government," using that term to denote the central administrative authority of Society, is not a passing institution, as the vaporings of the Anarchists would make one believe; its functions change, but it remains permanent. We have seen "economic government" existing under Primitive Communism, its work consisting in directing the productive labor of the tribe. With the rise of private property and consequent class rule, "economic government" was supplanted by "political government," the task of which was to maintain order while the ruling class pursued its mission of exploiting the toilers. Government, accordingly, took on a wholly repressive aspect, which the Social Revolution will discard. Socialist society, knowing no classes, will create a change in the nature of the central directing authority that will restore the latter to its pristine nature; its repressive features will disappear and will be superseded by the legitimate function of directing production—"economic government" will be restored to society. The Socialist movement, therefore, cannot preserve the mechanism of "political government:" the Working Class must build its own government. The central administrative authority of the Socialist Republic, the only legitimate, because necessary, function of which being the directing of production, its constituencies must be exclusively industrial. The different industries—the mining, the textile, the transportation, the agricultural, etc., regardless of geographic demarcations—will be the constituent bodies of the new social authority; its representatives will be the men and women actually working in the industry they represent; its legislative work will not be the repression of liberty under the guise of "law and order," but the necessary one which consists in ascertaining the wealth needed by society, the wealth producible, the work required, and the issuance of necessary instructions to the various industries to act accordingly. Such an economic government cannot be legislated into existence; the Social Revolution must carry it within its folds; it must be ready to assume the administrative functions of Socialist society on the day of proletarian victory. This implies the *integral industrial organization—Industrial Unionism.*

Mission of Unionism.

Often is the cry heard that "Unionism is an impotent weapon against Capitalist aggression," that "Capitalist industrial concentration has crippled the power of Unionism," that "Unionism is bound to perish"—in short, that the mission of Unionism has long since been accomplished, and now survives merely because of tenacity born of reverence for a fetishism.

The charges hurled at craft unionism are true. Nevertheless, they are but a part of the truth; and partial truths are the worst of lies. Unionism is no passing institution; a product of capitalist conditions, Unionism is seen to develop in even tempo with the development of the Capitalist mode of production; what is bound to and will pass away is the false form of union organization: craft unionism: false because, though adapted to a particular stage of Capitalism, it is wholly out of place in the later phases of Capitalist development, and to-day survives as a relic of the past, an incubus that restrains the revolutionary activity of the Working Class.

At its inception, craft unionism confined its efforts at organization to the skilled-labor portion of the Working Class, ignoring the unskilled-proletarian element. The union was far from being a weapon of aggression; its primary function was defensive; its aims were (1) to insure its members jobs, to realize which end prohibitive initiation fees were adopted to restrict the union membership, and efforts made to corner jobs in certain shops; and (2) to protect its members from falling to the level of unskilled workers, and this was accomplished by raising wages as high as possible and by opposing the introduction of skilled-labor displacing machinery. In these efforts, craft unionism was partially successful. Capitalist production at that period was still in its infancy; industrial concentration was as yet a thing of the future; neither had improved machinery rendered skilled labor a negligible quantity. Consequently, when a particular craft union went on strike, it had no large industrial combination to cope with, merely individual employers; and, controlling the skilled labor, which was an absolute necessity to production, and withal difficult to substitute with scabs, it was enabled to paralyze production in the particular shop wherein the strike was on, and thereby force concessions from the employer.

Conditions at the present time are wholly different. Production on a small scale has become practically a thing of the past, and has been superseded by such huge industrial combinations as "trusts" and "corporations;" and the Capitalist system of production is now so interdependent as to make the Capitalist Class practically a unit, who, however many may be the struggles waged within its ranks between contending Capitalist factions, always present a united front to the Working Class in times of economte war. The machine process, furthermore, has become so simplified as to almost eliminate the necessity of technical skill on the part of most workers; and so simplified has this process become that children of ten and twelve years of age, as in the cotton mills of the South, are capable of operating machines of high mechanical efficiency. These conditions have crippled the power of craft unionism. When strikes are declared, not only has the particular craft union on strike to cope with the full industrial power of the Capitalist Class, or trustified sections thereof, but it is comparatively easy for the employers to hire strike-breakers to take the place of the striking workers, as, the necessity of technical skill being eliminated, raw recruits from the huge unemployed army can easily take the places of the old men on strike. Hence, the record of union strikes for the last decade or two presents a depressing view of tragic defeats. Craft unionism has been powerless to maintain high wages, and the workers' standard of living has declined.

To the insufficiency of craft organizations to cope with Capitalist industrial concentration, is added the factor of the *organized scabbery of craft unionism,* engendered by its false form of organization.

When Unionism came into being, classes were fluid, in a state of flux and reflux; there was no sharp class struggle, and the organizations of the Working Class were necessarily affected by this. They were based on the "identity of interests between labor and capital;" and this error of thinking themselves equal to their employer, coupled with the insularity and selfishness of view of craft unionism, led the workers into the shambles of the "contract system." Each particular craft looking after its own particular interests only, each signs a contract with the employer, expiring at a certain date; and the wily employer sees to it that his contracts with the unions expire at *different* dates. The employers, aided by the "labor-leaders," foster reverence of contracts in the minds of the workingmen. Accordingly, when a craft has a grievance against the employer, and goes out on strike, the other crafts, shackled by their contracts, remain at work, and thus scab it on their fellow-workers on strike. And so we see one craft scabbing it on another craft in the employ of the identical capitalist-exploiter of both; and to this orchestration of organized scabbery, the Working Class has sustained many and dire defeats. Such cases of union scabbery are more than numerous; one that comes to mind occurring during the great railway strike of 1894, when the council of the A. F. of L. refused to aid the men on strike, and, as Gompers has since boastfully declared, thereby crippled the vigor of the strike. And this organized scabbery is the very flesh and bone of craft unionism.*

To destroy these evil results is only possible by Unionism adapting itself to the changed conditions of the times. Capitalist industrial concentration can only be met by similar concentration on the part of the Working Class; and this can be done by adopting the *industrial form of organization*—Industrial Unionism.

Industrial Unionism shatters prohibitive initiation fees, allowing all proletarians to become members; it shatters craft autonomy, and organizes every man and woman working in a particular industry into ONE industrial union—Industrial Union of Steel Workers, Industrial Union of Textile Workers, Industrial Union of Transportation Workers, etc., embracing all individuals working in that particular industry. Accordingly, when a portion of the railroad workers, for instance, have a grievance and go on strike, instead of the others remaining at work scabbing, all the railroad workers will strike, as a unit; and so with other industries. And if one industrial union alone is helpless the other unions will strike to aid their fellow-workers, even to a General Strike. An injury to one is the concern of all; and Industrial Unionism implies *one class union,* the different industrial unions electing representatives to a General Executive Board that will correlate and unify the different unions into ONE Industrial Union of the Working Class. And so organized, the workers can resist Capitalist aggression.

Industrial Unionism organizes on the basis of the Class struggle, to wage an uncompromising battle with the master class. It has an immediate mission to perform waging the every-day fight with the employing class, improving the conditions of the workers, where possible; but its real mission is ultimate: the overthrow of Capitalism and constituting itself the material structure of Socialist society.

For reasons already stated, the political organization of Socialism cannot take and hold the administrative control of industry; accordingly, two things may happen: either the Capitalist Class will count our revolutionary ballots and seat our candidates, in which case they would retain office just long enough to allow the industrial organization to take possession and set its gear in motion; or, what is more likely, the Capitalists will refuse to recognize a Socialist victory at the polls, in which event, the industriallly organized Working Class will execute the revolutionary act, not by a General Strike, which is not a revolutionary move in that it implies a defensive, not aggressive, posture, but by putting into effect the *GENERAL LOCK-OUT OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS;* that is to say, by the organized workers taking possession of the plants of production, electing their industrial government, and usher in the Socialist Republic. This act would require a high degree of strength and efficiency on the part of the industrial organization; and this can be attained only by using both the political and industrial weapon simultaneously; for if the political organization should become more powerful than the industrial, and achieve a premature victory, a catastrophe would sweep over the land.

Conclusions.

Allow me to sum up the issue implied in the Social Revolution:

Within primitive communal society equality prevailed, but it was the degrading equality implied in common universal poverty. Due to the undeveloped state of the tool of production, the supply of wealth was not sufficient to supply the needs of all human beings; and this fact rendered the life of primitive man one long series of privations—his nose ever held constantly to the grindstone of toil, the yield of his labor was nevertheless so meagre as to keep him always on the ragged edge of poverty. Leisure and material security being absent, the individuality of primitive man was dwarfed, bereft of all opportunity for development.

As soon as, due to the increased productivity of the tool making a leisure class possible, Class Rule came into existence—a class arose that, taking advantage of the new economic conditions, so arranged matters as to make leisure for itself possible. It was this leisure class that created the civilization of ancient times, with its wonderful development of art, literature, and science. Progress would have been hardly imaginable without the existence of a leisure class. But this imposing structure was based on slavery and exploitation of the Working people; the blood and tears of the latter fructified and made possible the existence of ancient and, following progress to our day, modern, civilization. A passage from Antonio Labriola's "Socialism and Philosophy" well epitomizes this fact:

"History is indeed an interminable succession of painful struggles. Labor, which is the distinguishing mark of human life, has been the means of oppressing the vast majority. Labor, which is the prerequisite of all progress, has pressed the sufferings, the privations, the travail, and the ills of the multitude into the service of the comfort of the few. History is like an inferno. It might be presented as a sombre drama, entitled The Tragedy of Labor.

"But this sombre history has produced out of this very condition of things, almost without the conscious knowledge of men, and certainly not through the providence of any one, the means required for the relative perfection, first of very few, then a few, and then of more than a few. And now it seems to be at work for all. The great tragedy was unavoidable. It was not due to any one's aberration or degeneration, not to any one's capricious and sinful straying from the straight path. It was due to an imminent necessity of the mechanism of social life, and to its rythmic process. This mechanism operates on the means of subsistence, which are the product of human labor and co-operation under more or less favorable natural conditions. Nowadays, when the prospect opens up before our eyes of organizing society in such a way as to give to every one the means of self-protection, we see clearly the reasonableness of this view, because the growing productivity of labor supplies all the requirements for a higher culture for all. It is this fact on which scientific Socialism bases its right to existence, instead of trusting in the triumph of universal goodness."

Class Rule at one time was necessary, was unavoidable; and those afflicted with Anarchist vulgarity of thought, who consider Class Rule a result of ignorance, avoidable if the ancient workers had been intelligent, grasp not the laws of social development. Class Rule was an unavoidable and necessary stage in the progress of the race to a fuller civilization. But the conditions necessary for the existence of Class Rule have now passed away. Leisure is now no longer a treasured boon for the few, but a potential possibility for all; the increased productivity of human labor, the result of the large co-operation rendered imperative by the modern machine process; the ampleness of wealth producible with a minimum of labor—these point to ripeness of social conditions for the end of Class Rule. The issue, accordingly, presented by the Social Revolution, is no dream, no mental aberration: it is pivoted on economic reality. The ushering in of the Socialist Republic means the end of class oppression; it means economic freedom and material well-being for the human race, out of which all freedom must necessarily arise; it means the end of the brutal struggle for existence, with all the ills that that implies; it may mean—who knows?—the realization of the ages-old dream of freedom and fraternity, for then the human race, freed from the sordidness bred of private property, will guide its conduct in accord with the maxim, "All for each and each for all," will earnestly set to work, "with light of science" as its guide, studying the laws of nature, moulding the conduct of the indiyidual in harmony with them. Private property in the means of life creates master and slave, debases man physically, mentally, morally; the Socialist Republic will elevate man and make him realize the capabilities of his species. The progress possible in Socialist society is immeasurable in its scope.

All this is to be achieved by waging the class war bitterly to a successful issue—the Social Revolution; by discarding all dreams of a future ideal social system, and concentrating our efforts on the hard task of organizing the proletariat for its historic mission of revolutionizing society.

* In shops where the workers are unorganized the employer is in constant danger. If the men have a grievance, they, not being shackled by craft autonomy and contracts, strike in a body. This was well demonstrated by the McKees Rocks strike last summer, where the workers struck as a unit, with the exception of the organized union machinists, who at first refused to quit work, and had to be actually forced to do so. A comprehensive instance of the evil results bred of craft union autonomy was the strike of the San Francisco street car workers during the first year of Mayor Schmidt's administration, and subsequent events. When the men struck, all crafts quit work—motormen, conductors, ticket agents, repairers, engineers, firemen, in short, all the workers on the street cars struck in unison, and fought shoulder to shoulder. This spirit of solidarity was crowned with a splendid victory. But as soon as the strike was over, the virus of craft union autonomy entered their ranks, and the car workers' organization was split up by distributing the members among various crafts unions—Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, International Union of Steam Engineers, etc. Accordingly, when the second strike occurred in 1907, the disintegrating effect of craft unionism was shown when the car workers, split into autonomous, ipdependent crafts, could not strike as a unit, and absolute failure crowned their strike in consequence.

The End.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict, by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

BOURTSEFF ON THINGS RUSSIAN

Stolypin, Man of the Old Regime—Tracking Azeff.

Stolypin, Premier of Russia, was denounced by Vlafimir Bourtseff, of the Russian revolutionaries, who has spent years of his life in tracking down so-called leaders of the Liberal Party in their affiliations with the Czar's Government. The Premier was regarded when he came into office as the friend of reform, but Bourtseff declares that he has in his possession a secret circular issued by him as long ago as 1906 to the Governors of the Russian provinces in which he announced that it would not be long before the Constitution would be abrogated and the old tyrannical regime set up again.

"Stolypin," he said through an interpreter, "expresses the opinion of a liberal, but in all his actions has proved himself a reactionary. He has given his word to the Czar to preserve the old order of things. He is now at work to bring about the dissolution of the third Duma, which was considered by those who desired Russian freedom to be conservative enough in all conscience, and to cause the selection of a fourth Duma which will be nothing but the executive organ of the 'Union of the Russian People,' the notorious Black Hundred."

Bourtseff said that he had been informed by one of the provincial Governors that the autocracy was working trough the Governors to control the elections. The provincial officials have been called together in convention and have been instructed to distribute freely money, medals, and jobs in order to make certain the return of the "right" candidates.

The Czar, in Bourtseff's opinion, is not the uniformed weakling that he is so often represented to be in America. He is acultured, well-read gentleman, thoroughly familiar with the conditions of his country. He is fond of Shakespeare and Tolstoy, and the stories about the great influence exercised over him by the Empress are baseless. It is he himself who does not wish to do anything for the people, and he has a great belief in the wisdom of the reactionary Grand Dukes.

Contrary to the general report, Bourtseff declares that Evno Azeff, the notorious agent provocateur of the Secret Police, is not dead. He is not attached to the personal staff of the Czar, although Bourtsee says he proved that it was Azeff who arranged with the Sevret Police the assassination of Minister Plehve and the Grand Duke Sergius. Bourtseff says the Czar found that Plehve and Sergius were getting too strong for him and consented to their being put out of the way.

To collect his proof against Azeff Bourtseff said he employed a young woman of 23 to take a long and perilous journey into Siberia. She went to find a Government employe named Bakai, who had been shipped out out of Russia because his official duties had taught him too much. She found him in prison at Tumene, in Siberia, and procured an intervie with him.

Then she instructed him to say that he was ill and ask to be sent to a hospital. She supplied him with a disguise and aided him to escape into Finland, where he met Bourtseff and unburdened his information. From there the police hunted him to Paris where he is now in safety.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1910.

Speaking intelligently, it is a great misfortune to be subject to a master of whom one can never be certain that he will be good, seeing he ever has it in his power to be bad whenever it should so please him. —LA BOETIE.

AS TO THE DANBURY HATTERS.

Daniel Davenport, the Bridgeport lawyer who is credited with having engineered the Danbury employing hatters' case to the successful culmination of muleting the working hatters in the sum of over $200,000, is being exalted by the bourgeois press as a new Social Savior—the Daily People also exalts the gentleman, only that, being keener of sight than its "esteemed bourgeois contemporaries," the Daily People exalts the gentleman for what he really is, a powerful grave-digger of bourgeois society. The prowess of Mr. Davenport is being sung by the bourgeois press in accents of Hosanna—the Daily People also intonates the song, only that, enjoying an ear better trained to the music of sociology, it recognizes in the song a dirge of the capitalist regime.

Labor, meaning the workingman, is a merchandise under the capitalist regime. Like all other merchandise, Labor is bought and sold in a market—the Labor Market. This fact the capitalist class seeks to conceal. This fact it succeeds in concealing from its human chattel with the aid of its press, its professors, its pulpiteers, its politicians, and, last not least, its labor-lieutenants, otherwise known as labor-fakirs. With the aid of these agencies the workingman, a chattel in fact under capitalism, imagines himself a human being, the peer of the capitalist—and conducts himself accordingly. Accordingly, the capitalist-besotted workingman upholds the capitalist system, and at the same time seeks to break its laws. He upholds a system that sentences him a merchandise, yet he acts as though he were human, a citizen, an independent being. The upshot of the contradictory posture of Labor is seen in the kind of Unions the hatters have organized, and in the kind of tactics that they pursued in pursuit of their "peership."

How long this sort of thing would last no one could tell, were it not for the Daniel Davenports, pushed and prompted by the remorseless laws that underlie the capitalist system. These laws drive the capitalist class itself to acts that counteract, and finally must break down the superstition regarding the status of Labor being that of a human. A leading act of this nature is the deed for which the bourgeois is exalting Mr. Davenport. It is in the nature of a surgical operation that severs the superstition from the minds afflicted by it.

Capitalism does more than to drill mankind for the Co-operative Commonwealth: capitalism is an earnest that slavery shall not be permanent on earth The power of inertia would leave the mass of Labor in its present state of wage slavery, were it not for the surgical operations that capitalism itself is imperatively compelled to perform upon that mass, thereby shocking it more and more out of its quiescent posture, In the performance of this special task Daniel Davenport has done nobly—thereby approving himself, however unconscious, an expert grave-digger, widening the grave for capitalism to be dumped into by a disenchanted proletariat.

What lover of progress would not applaud the Bridgeport lawyer! what lover of mankind would not join the funeral chant of capitalism that the praises of the bourgeois press really amount to!

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

TRAINING FOR (BUSINESS) LIFE.

Now that the Committee on Football Rules is in session trying to "reform" the game; now that charges are being flung at the sport that it is a "waste of life and limb," and "of no value in after years," it is time to step in in defense of the time-honored gladiatorial exhibition.

Before the students of a well-known New England preparatory school last fall Coach McCormack, one of the most successful team-trainers now on the gridiron, let himself out as follows:

"Football," said McCormack, "is a fight. I want you to remember that. Football is a fight. You will hear learned discourses on the New Haven campus and elsewhere, intended to convince us that deep-seated, scientific principles underlie the game. Don't listen to them. They are intended for the poor public. You must forget all that dribble, and get it into your heads that football is simply a fight. I don't care how much you know about the game, the man who gets on this team must first of all know how to fight. All I want to know about you is, have you got the guts? Can you sock it to 'em?"

The fact that football is not a game, but a "fight"; the fact that this is concealed under "dribble" intended only for the "poor public"; the fact that the only men who can look for success are those who have "got the guts" and can "sock it to 'em";—what are these but so many testimonials in favor of football's being not only a training, but the very best training for business life, wherein the "business" players are in a perpetual "fight" against their employes and their rivals; where the jungle nature of the conflict is also concealed under "dribble" of honesty and uprightness intended only for the "poor public"; and where again only he can hope for "success" who "has the guts" to "sock it to 'em"—"'em" meaning sometimes his competitors, but most of all the employes, upon whose labor both he and his competitors live, and over the juicy chunks of whose product the sanguinary fight is carried on?

Long live football, the training for (business) life.

VINDICATING SIMPLE SIMON.

Experience, rising to the height of philosophy, philosophy drawing its strength from experience, establishes that no man is wholly bad. The best of us has some weakness; the worst of us has some good spot. Even the Devil occasionally slides into telling the truth. It so happens with Simple Simon, alias A. M. Simons, Editor.

When Mr. Simons deliberately wrote over his signature, on last November 19, the sentence: "The S. P. has become a hissing and a by-word with the actual wage workers of America," The People did not allow itself to be influenced by its knowledge of the gentleman's asinine depravity. Serenely rising to the height of philosophy, rock-planted on experience, The People recognized in the utterance an instance of the Devil's exceptional truthfulness—and we gave Mr. Simons full credit for the luminous interval to which he had temporarily succumbed; for the flash of sound sense and truthfulness that lighted the otherwise habitual dull and mendacious caverns of his mind.

Not so Mr. Simons's associates in his party. Being less philosophic, they were less charitable. They fell over him, in private, for having blurted out the fact of their party's measly status in the estimation of the working class of the land; and, in public, they fell over him, in substance pronouncing him an ass who "did not know nawthin'."

And now comes Time, that healer of all wounds, that straightener of all kinks, and vindicates Mr. Simons at all points.

At its last January session the California Building Trades Council, with headquarters in San Francisco, and head and backbone of Gompers Unionism in that State, solemnly adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the State Building Trades Council, in its ninth annual convention assembled, declare its intention now to organize a working class political party in the State of California, with the object in view to get control of the law making powers of this State, and the several municipalities, and make the laws in the interest of the producing class, and secure for the common people legislation that will give them the right and opportunity to enjoy life, liberty and prosperity instead of protecting wealth, profit and greed. WE ALSO FAVOR A NATIONAL WORKING CLASS PARTY, TO THE END THAT THE BONA FIDE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMON PEOPLE MAY CONTROL THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND FINALLY PLACE A MEMBER OF THE WORKING CLASS IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR."

He who has ears to hear knows what these sounds mean.

The Socialist party's goal is not the Socialist goal of an Industrial Republic. The party's essentially bourgeois instincts prevent it from rising above and projecting itself beyond the bourgeois social stage of political government. The S. P. does not aim at a central directing authority composed of representatives of the useful labor constituents of the land. The S. P.'s ideal is the present political form of government, made up, just as at present, of delegates from territorial, and not from occupation constituencies. In short, the S. P. aim is to substitute Socialist politician incumbents for the present Republican and Democratic office-holders, from President down to dog-catchers. The identical governmental ideal floats before the mind of Gompers Unionism—and for the identical reason. Gompers Unionism, like the S. P., are caricature imitations of the bourgeois—the former on the economic, the latter on the political field.

Now, then, notwithstanding the S. P. points to, strains for, and preaches the goal of placing Socialists in control of Congress and in the presidential chair, the bugle blast, sounded by the Building Trades Council of the State of California, which specifies the identical goal, specifically convokes a new national party, contemptuously ignores the S. P., and thereby distinctly trumpets to the world that it holds the S. P. a hissing and a by-word with the actual wage workers of America. And the echoes of the bugle blast are reverberating approvingly in the columns of the "Labor Press."

Simple Simons is being vindicated—and rapidly, too. In the ripening of time history will say of him: "He knew not much, but that little he knew well; and, with a truthfulness exceptional to the man, he dared to utter that little and compress it in a pithy sentence—'The S. P. has become a hissing and a by-word with the actual wage workers of America.'"

Who would have thought it that a word of sense could ever drop from the nicotine lips of Mr. Morris Braun, a frequent candidate on the New York S. P. ballot! Well, the miracle has happened. Mr. Braun's disheartened words concerning the success of the S. P. to bring the Unions over to itself, and the advisability of starting something new, contain a chunk of wisdom for which Mr. Braun's best friends never could have given him credit. There is, after all, "intelleck into" Mr. Braun—the "intelleck" of an intelligent rat. It knows when a ship is sinking, and scurries out and away. Differently from the rats who left the S. L. P., unintelligently mistaking the signs for symptoms of sinking, the Braun rat correctly sniffs sinkage in the S. P. hull, and gets ready to continue its rodent existence on some other bottom.

THE HAMILTON MANIFESTO.

Goals determine methods. According as a goal is clear the methods to reach it will be correct. The goal of unity among the forces that make for the Socialist Republic is a goal that can meet with approval only. If such a goal is clear, the methods will adjust themselves accordingly. It should seem from these premises that nothing could be easier than the adoption of the correct methods towards a goal such as "Unity"—a goal the mentioning of which should suffice to appeal to all right-minded men, and exclude all others. Unfortunately, the poverty of language overthrows such a fascinating theory. "Unity" means different things to different minds. To different minds a number of things are implied by the word "Unity"; from different minds the same things are excluded; and this happens from the circumstance that the Socialist Republic does not mean the same thing to all minds.

It may be objected, that although the concept of the Socialist Republic may be different to different minds, according as these understand the law of social evolution, nevertheless all these minds are at one, absolutely at one, in one thing, to wit, the abominableness of the capitalist regime. Could not Unity be effected on such a plank? It can not. Take an illustration from history.

The scores of evangelical movements were all agreed, absolutely agreed upon the intolerableness of the Roman Catholic regime. Yet "Unity" among them was ever found impossible—that is to say, it was found impossible so long as there was any vitality in them. Actual or practical Unity among them was not effected until they had become what Edmund Burke correctly called them, "volcanoes burnt out." In other words, they united when there was nothing left that was worth uniting on. Why? The so-called evangelical movements were essentially political revolts of capitalism against feudalism; revolts of a system of freedom against the feudalic system of blind submission. An economic order in formation has many aspects. The multiple aspects of the bourgeois uprising manifested themselves in multiple creeds. The competitive spirit of capitalism was reflected in a multiplicity of "religions." When capitalism had sufficiently crystallized into a social system the bottom dropped from the dissimilarity of the creeds that it gave birth to. Then, and not before, did they stop quarreling. In short, all attempts at unity between the evangelical creeds, before capitalism had reached a minimum of solidity, resulted in intensified disunity. To sum up that experience, unity is out of question on a negative.

Experience also teaches a positive lesson. The test of the ripeness of men to unite for a revolutionary purpose is the sense that their parties, or organizations, are nothing more nor less than vehicles of conveyance. So long as men are as "identified" with an "organization" as an oyster is to its shell, their intellects, governed by their private interests, are not above the oyster. Ripeness for Unity proclaims itself in man when his readiness to unite never will stop to consider what bearing the Unity will have upon his own organization. The Labor or Socialist Movement of the United States has recently furnished a striking, and, therefore, instructive lesson on this head. When the I. W. W. was organized the posture of the S. P. was: "What will become of our organization?" This was an illustration of how instinct rises above actual knowledge. The average S. P. man is unconscious of the fact that the S. P. goal is purely political—an Executive, Legislature and Judiciary composed of Socialists instead of Capitalists. This notwithstanding, instinct quickly told him that the I. W. W. implied a negation of his goal, whereupon he, or his press with his submissive acquiescence, fought the I. W. W. Whereas, the S. L. P. man, whose goal is not a political but an industrial government, hailed the I. W. W., although, as a consequence of the I. W. W. posture, the success of the I. W. W. meant the ultimate disbandment of the S. L. P. into the political reflex of a ripened I. W. W. The S. L. P. man cared not what became of his conveyance His eyes were fastened to the ideal for which his party was and is bound to remain a conveyance, until the new political conveyance is ready for him to "change cars" in.

Our Hamilton Comrades' Unity Committee is, at this stage, alone equipped with the necessary information to decide whether the material that they represent is ripe for Unity. They alone can tell, by the light of the two beacons, named above and taken from history, whether they represent oysters or men. This office will have to abide the event, the result of which will be read in the absence, it is hoped, of the type that rears on its hind legs and refuses "to be bossed"—an unerring sign of the ununitable quality. Only oysters, men never, claim independence from Reason; only men, oysters never, recognize with gladness dependence upon Logic.

SOCIALISTS' PEACE INFLUENCE.

There is a yeast in Europe not unlike that of the French Revolution, which changed the face of nations during the early years of the nineteenth century. The English Radicals protested against the visit of the Czar of Russia as a disgrace to the nation. So did the French Socialists. Members of the Labor party in England recently fraternized with the working people of Germany as an evidence of protest against the German phobia of the Tory press and statesmen. Anti-military protests and demonstrations have been held in France, Germany, and Spain, International meetings have been held in the leading countries. It may seem chimerical, but it is within the bounds of possibility that within a score of years the governments of Europe will feel so insecure over the support of their people to any war, except one of resistance to aggression, that a movtment towards disarmament will result. Certainly the thought and the declarations of the heretofore inarticulate masses are strongly imbued with the idea that wars have ever been inspired by big business men or by personal ambition, and not by the nation itself. To Socialism, with its 7,500,000 voters, must be accorded a large share of the credit for this peace sentiment which adds a new deterrent to the war lords of Europe. The fear that they may be deserted by the nation and humiliated by their own people is already exercising a wholesome restraint on those who rule.—Frederick C. Howe in "The Outlook."

Want to Keep Wages Low.

Fall River, February 12.—There will be special general meetings next Wednesday evening of the Weavers' Progressive Association, Carders' Association, Loomfixers, Spinners and Slasher Tenders for the purpose of taking action on the vicious wage agreement now in force between the textile council, representing the 28,000 or more operatives in the mills, and the Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

WATSON AND HIS DUCHESS

Agreeable to promise we take up this week the second of the Socialist principles that "Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine" for the current month "disembowels," "explodes," and "corners into gruntlessness"—the theory of the materialist, or economic interpretation of history.

The theory of the materialist conception of history places the moving spring of the mass-actions of men, and the foundation of social institutions in economic interests, and in the existing systems of production and distribution, respectively. This theory Mr. Watson starts with the promise of tearing to tatters; whereupon he opens fire as follows: "To say that some wars have had their motive in considerations of this sort [economic interests] would be perfectly true; but a theory which seeks to account for all wars in this way is simply laughable," and he proceeds to fill four pages with instances of wars and wars only in proof of the laughableness of the Marxian theory. In other words, Mr. Watson flunks from the very start. Setting out with the promise to overthrow the whole theory of the materialist conception of history, which embraces institutions as well as actions, he limits himself to actions only, and actions, at that, of a limited category—war. It should not be difficult to rake out of the store-room of 8,000 years of history a number of instances of wars brought on by mere whims. Even if the instances adduced by Mr. Watson fell outside of the materialist theory they would prove nothing. They would be what biologic science terms "freaks." Bilge water in the hold of an ocean steamer is no argument against the theory of the ship's being staunch. Unfortunately for Mr. Watson, the bilge water in the hold of the materialist theory is so slight that, in trying to scrape it up, the instances that fill his cup are not "bilge water," at all, but robust facts that turn the laugh on him.

Mr. Watson cites the siege of Troy—thereby betraying the shallowness of his reading. The siege of Troy, wrapped in mythologic rhapsodies tho' it be, is the earliest recorded episode in an economic conflict that later took the name of the "Eastern Question," and which, in our days, is speaking the language of railroad ventures.

Mr. Watson cites the Crusades—thereby uncovering vast areas of history that are a closed book to him. Material was the vast political scheme, schemed by Pope Urban II. and which carried off his base the maniacal Peter the Hermit, fittingly nick-named at the time "Cuckoo Peter"; and material were the reasons that prompted the bulk of the men and women who joined.

Mr. Watson cites the "Hundred Years' War" between France and England—thereby letting out the secret that he is not even versed in his Shakespeare, whose tragedies of the Henrys would have, by many a pointed passage, enlightened him.

And so on. Without a single exception, even upon the exclusively and limited field of war chosen by himself, Mr. Watson so far from adducing proofs against, trots out proofs that only make for the materialist theory.

Nor is this the only sample of the bad luck that pursues our Georgia Don Quixote. In his headlong effort to break a lance in favor of an archaic, not even a modern, superstition—the superstition that material facts adapt themselves to sentiments, instead of sentiment to the facts—Mr. Watson unguardedly slides from the special field, the field of war, which he chose, and naively contributes a proof to the materialist theory out of his own, his private household.

In this very article Mr. Watson's hatred of the "Niggers" causes him to digress with the following passage: "As to colored women—they are duchesses. They work when they want to, and quit when they feel like it. No white housewife in the Southern States can take a comfortable nap, any more. Haunted by anxiety concerning the appearance of Her Grace, the cook, the poor white woman hurries out of the warm bed, down to the chilly kitchen, to see if the duchess has arrived. In case she has, your wife can return to her rooms and perhaps get a snooze. In very many instances, it is the duchess who lies abed, taking the nap, while your wife is in the kitchen making the fire, and starting the breakfast. Isn't it so? THAT'S THE WAY IN MY HOUSE."

O, happy digression! The Evil Genius of anti-materialism, none other could have inspired it.

Mr. Watson is—at least he tires not to assure the public—a Saxon of Saxonville; a Southron of Southronville. The characteristic of the Saxon-Southron, boasted about by the species, is its chivalry—a chivalry that finds its highest expression in reverence, respect and solicitude for the female sex of their clan. To the chivalrous Saxon-Southron their wives and daughters are something peculiarly sacred—beings that must be shielded from the turmoil of active life, and whose very names must be left out of the rude contests of men. And yet what do we see? Such is the pressure of economic interests, so imperious are these in dictating men's acts and standards of propriety, that the Saxon-Southron Watson is seen raising the veil over his own wife's sanctum; he is seen placing the lady in the lime-light of evidence as a specimen; he is seen doing worse, he is seen betraying the fact that his chivalry allows him to remain "snoozing" like his duchess, while his own wife has to go "down to the chilly kitchen" and "make the fire."

There is nothing in potency like material interests. They fire even Saxon-Southron chivalry out of the window—as illustrated by the Saxon-Southron Chevalier Tom Watson himself, driven thereto by Her Grace, the Duchess his cook.

A MONTH OF GAYNOR

New York City has now had one month of Mayor William J. Gaynor's administration. True enough, that is only one-forty-eighth of the Mayor's term. All the same this one month justifies a certain conclusion, to wit: Seeing that the organized Socialist Movement was still so far from ripe as not to have had the slightest chance of taking possession of the City Hall, it was a bit of good luck for social development that the clash of interests among the bourgeois class, last November, resulted in the ominous figure of a Hearst being kept out; that it was a bit of still better luck that a Hannard's march to triumph was blocked; that it was, under the circumstances, a bit of luck better still that a Gaynor was seated.

Socialism, not being Anarchy, is planted upon social evolution. The Socialist recognizes in the Present the issue of the Past, and the progenitor of the Future. Social evolution, at any one stage, can only gain from the purity of the type then prevalent. Mongrelism bastardizes evolution. Capitalism, the social system of to-day, has, with all the sins against which Socialism is up in arms, certain virtues. Its virtues consist in blasting the tunnel across the mountain ridge of feudalism in order to clear the path for Socialism. The virtues of Capitalism to this end may be summed up in the word ORDER—civic ORDER. Capitalism, despite all its inhumanity, is charged with the lofty task, among other things, of leading society out of the turbulence of feudal conditions into the orderly ones that afford opportunity for reasoning. This set of capitalist virtues, named collectively "bourgeois freedoms," consists of freedom of speech, press, assemblage.

These virtues are dear to Socialism—they are the tunneled road to the Socialist Republic. That tunneled road has, in this city, been hitherto kept encumbered by governmental rowdyism, a vestige of feudal turbulence, the "unwashed" rowdyism of a Tammany alternating with the "washed," but equal rowdyism of an element that is typified in a Seth Low. Under such conditions social evolution has been hampered. Thus the Socialist Movement found itself tangled by vestiges of feudal issues. Mayor Gaynor's administration promises fair to give the city four years that will be free from such feudal nuisances. The Mayor's firm, consistent and persistent stand against Police brutality typifies the New Era.

The Socialist Labor Party asks no favors from Capitalism. All that the S. L. P. asks of Capitalism is that it be true to itself. True at every point to a part of itself, Capitalism is bringing to a head the social ulcer, long gathering through the ages, of the private ownership of the necessaries for production, that Socialism may lance it; untrue to another part of itself, the political representatives of Capitalism in this Empire City, of the land have been deporting themselves like medieval junkers.

Uncompromisingly opposed to Capitalism, yet Socialism venerates the historic double mission of the capitalist system, to point the path to the Co-operative Commonwealth, and to sweep the path clean of feudal encumbrances. So, likewise, uncompromisingly opposed to Mayor Gaynor as a political expression of capitalist class interests, that is, of capitalist sins, the Socialist Labor Party applauds the integrity with which the Mayor is upholding capitalist virtues, that is, the bourgeois freedoms, without which we all would tumble back into the rough-and-tumble of the Dark Ages.

BOLDLY BREAK THE LAW.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., February 10.—To prevent the closing of anthracite collieries, owing to lack of miners, the board of mine examiners here determined to-day to boldly violate the law and continue the examination of applicants for licenses. The law permits them to remain in session only three days, and were to have closed yesterday, but as hundreds of mine workers are yet to be examined, who would have to remain idle until the next meeting and seriously cripple the coal companies, it was agreed to-day to remain in session until all applicants are examined.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN—I'd like to know upon what principle Socialists claim that the working class should have all the wealth, and the capitalist class none.

UNCLE SAM—Upon the very simple principle that the working class does all the work of production and the capitalist class does none.

B. J.—Go away!

U.S.—Whither?

B. J.—I don't care whither in particular. That's not so.

U. S.—What's not so?

B. J.—That the capitalists do not work.

U. S.—If you know of any one that does, let me know.

B. J.—Did you ever hear of Jay Gould?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Did you ever read his biography?

U. S.—Several of them, and they prove my statement.

B. J.—You must have been asleep while reading them; or you must have read very imperfect ones.

U. S.—Neither.

B. J.—Why, I remember distinctly that it is recorded in the one I read that he used to work regularly 16 hours a day.

U. S. (puts his hands to his hips and roars.)

B. J.—What are you roaring about?

U. S.—At your blunder. I now see the funny error that you have fallen into.

B. J.—What error?

U. S.—You are getting mixed upon the word "work." See here! Does a pickpocket "work" or does he not?

B. J.—Guess he does.

U. S.—Does a forger "work" or does he not?

B. J.—I guess he, too, works.

U. S.—Now don't you see the difference between "work" and "work"?

B. J. (puckers up his eyelids as if a flood of light is pouring in his eyes).

U. S.—All exertion may be termed "work." But there are two sorts of exertions. One sort is productive of benefits to society; it either directly enriches its store of wealth, or of knowledge, or it does so indirectly. This sort of exertion is the work done by the working class. Another sort of exertion is productive of nothing, at least of nothing that is good, and may be productive of much that is bad. Not an additional blade, or an additional shoe string, not one particle of the material wealth needed by man is brought forth by the exertion of the pirate, the forger, the pickpocket or any other criminal; nor does their exertion bring forth one bit of useful knowledge. The exertion of all such people does only this: it transfers to their own pockets the wealth created by the productive work of others. This sort of exertion is the work of the capitalist class.

B. J.—Well, I must admit, that throws a new light upon the subject.

U. S.—The capitalist class does not do any useful work. It schemes, indulges in tricks by which it transfers from the hands of the working class the wealth that they produce, and its several members cudgel their brains and "work" 16 or more hours a day upon fraudulent devices to cheat one another. This sort of work, so far from being entitled to any reward, is entitled only to severe punishment. That's why we Socialists say that the capitalists are entitled to nothing except bolts and bars.

B. J.—If that's the only sort of work they do they surely deserve the prison.

U. S.—On the other hand, the intellectual and manual workers, the working class, exerts itself in the interests of life. Its mental and manual efforts do all the thinking, and produce all the material things that civilized man aspires to, and that life requires. That's why we Socialists say that all the wealth belongs to the working class.

B. J.—So say I now!

U. S.—Don't ever again allow yourself to be deceived by the words that capitalists and their hirelings fling about.

(Continued on page 6.)

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

ENROLLS, AND URGES OTHERS, IN 1,000 CLUB.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed please find Money Order for $5.50 for 4 yearly and 3 half yearly subs to the Weekly People. Two of the yearly subs go to my account to the 1,000 People Club; the other five are renewals.

All hail to our Panama comrades. I hope that the other comrades will wake up and enroll a subscription list of 10,000 new readers to the Weeky People by July 1st, 1910. I will do my share.

Robert Strach.

San Antonio, Tex., January 30.

THE DAILY PEOPLE GETS THE CASH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed you will find one dollar, a wager, which was made the time Gompers was in Europe, between Mr. Smith and myself.

He made the statement that the S. P. delegation, at the A. F. of Labor Convention would not support Gompers, as a candidate for office in the above organization. I bet that the S. P. would support him and won the wager.

It took me two months to collect it.

The wager was, if I lose, I would have to turn the money over to the New York "Call," and if he lost his dollar would go to the Daily People.

H. Hartung.

Newark, N. J., January 21.

CUCKOO PETERISM RAVING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Cuckoo Peter, a character in "The Pilgrim's Shell," got the serfs to join the Crusade by appealing to their ignorance. "Come, Come!" cried out Cuckoo Peter, (p. 98.) "If you are guilty of robbery, of arson, of murder, of prostitution, if you have committed adultery, fratricide or parricide—all your sins will be remitted. Come to the Crusade! Do you need an example, my brothers? William IX., Duke of Aquitaine, an impious fellow, a ravisher, a debauche who counts his crimes and adulteries by the thousands, William IX., that bedeviled criminal, departs to-morrow from the city of Angers for Palestine, white as a paschal lamb."

The S. P., a characterization of 20th Century Cuckoo Peterism, better known as HURRAHISM, the last ditch of the shyster lawyer, preacher, labo. fakir, mental cripple and "bum," thunders, in effect, the following message: "Come, Come! If you are guilty of robbery, forgery, prostitution, come! All your sins will be remitted. Do you need an example, my brothers? Look at our list of celebrities. It contains specimens of all these. Come to the great cleanser. We make 'em all white as snow! We give a man a chance to get up when he is down!"

The sky-pilots of feudal times answered the questions of the serfs in the same way that the $6-a-day "organizers" of the S. P. answer the questions of the slaves of to-day. In page 99, of "The Pilgrim's Shell," the slave asks, "Is it far from here to Jerusalem?"

Cuckoo Peter: "The distance is from sin to safety! The road is short for believers, endless for the impious! Are you a Christian or a miscreant? Are you an idolater or a good Catholic?"

The slave asks: "Father, it is said to be a long ways from here to Nantes. Is it as far to Jerusalem?"

Answer: "Oh, man of little faith! Dare you measure the road that leads to Paradise and the holy virgin?"

S. L. P. man, addressing a $6-a-day "organizer" of the S. P.: "Kindly explain the position of the S. P. on unionism?"

Six-dollar-a-day "organizer" answers: "Are you an S. L. P.? (a freak in the audience shouts, 'Yah! he is.') Malediction! Oh! man of little faith! Dare you question the word of the S. P. Oh! my brothers! this man is a Pinkerton detective, a disrupter, a scab; he dares to measure the road that leads to Paradise. Oh! my poor tired and weary brothers! Stand by the S. P.! Are there any more questions?"

Another S. L. P. man: "What is the difference between the S. P. and the S. L. P.?"

Six-dollar-a-day "organizer" answers: "Here is a book by John Spargo (the audience shouts, 'Answer the question, you fakir!') Sp-ir-i-chil Sig-nif-i-c-ance of Socialism. Hem—a—hem—ah—well—a—the S. L. P. is dead. There is no S. L. P. The S. P. is a dues-paying organization. We have 50,000 dues payers. The S. L. P. is small compared with us. We are the big party."

S. L. P. man: "Will you let me have the platform ten minutes?"

Answer: "Turn out the lights." The lights go out, and every freak and crook and coward in the hall shouts, "Put them out!" "Next time ye come back ye'll be slugged."

The S. L. P. man walks out with a Maud Adams smile on his face.

Ejayh.

Philadelphia, Pa., January 29.

WASTING TIME ON BOUDIN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As an instance of the campaign of slander against the S. L. P. and the Party's representatives, carried on by shining lights of the S. P. in the International Socialist press of Europe, aside from secret communications, a passage in a recent article by L. B. Boudin in the "Neue Zeit" is an illustration.

Our Party's overscrupulousness in not replying to these calumnies, on the principle that, to take notice of them would mean an airing of our domestic troubles abroad, has caused even such well-informed men as K. Kautsky to be taken in, as would appear from his publishing such an article. For ten long years our friends the enemy were permitted free play in their nefarious work without the slightest refutation from us. At last patience ceases to be a virtue, and now, after Gompers's visit to Europe, the time seems most propitious to take up the cudgels in defence of the fair name of the S. L. P.

I am glad to see that the Jewish organ of the S. L. P., "Der Arbeiter" has led the way in taking up and nailing these calumnies. Its issue of last January 8 contained an editorial paragraph, which, translated reads:

"L. B. Boudin (nee Boudianoff) informs us through the German 'Neue Zeit,' that Comrade De Leon says that 'Kautsky and his friends imagine themselves to be leaders of the Revolutionary proletariat, while in reality they are only a handful of bourgeois radicals and middle-class reformers.' It is self-understood, that Herr Boudin does not state, when and where De Leon made the above remarks, for in that case he would have had to invent not only the words but also the time and place. It is remarkable that such things are stated about De Leon, who was the very first to translate Kautsky's work into the English language, and, furthermore, to have them stated by a man who, while professing to be a Socialist, has on his conscience the crime of obtaining, as a lawyer for a waist manufacturer, an injunction against his striking workingmen. From Herr Boudin's slanderous information about Comrade De Leon we may judge of the information our German comrades across the sea get about the Socialist movement in America."

J. S. E.

New York, February 7.

BUSINESS, BOOZE AND "AVIATION."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed clipping from the Los Angeles Herald of January 18, speaks for itself. Mr. F. J. Zeehandelaar is secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles and of the Aviation Week Executive Committee.

Down with a system that permits such persons as the Zeehandelaars to govern the lives and destinies of the Working Class.

Up with the banner of the Revolution and the Workers' Republic, where all shall share the fruits of social labor according to their deeds. To the Shirkers nothing; to the Workers all.

H. Waller.

Los Angeles, Calif., January 28.

(Enclosure.)

Impudent barkers again insulted men and women in the grandstand at Aviation park yesterday afternoon by their ribaldry in shouting their wares while they violated the county liquor law by openly peddling whisky and beer under a restaurant license held by F. J. Zeehandelaar.

The flagrant violation of the law has become a scandal at the field and people have been asking why the county officials allowed Zeehandelaar's men to continue the shameful traffic. A license to sell liquor under the restaurant clause was issued to F. J. Zeehandelaar.

That liquor was sold in violation and defiance of the law is known to 10,000 persons who witnessed it Sunday and Monday. While this illegal traffic was in full swing over a hundred deputy sheriffs were on the grounds and at the gates. Some of these deputies were in the grandstand every hour while this violation of the law was in progress No effort was made to stop it.

Mr. Zeehandelaar's "restaurant" is situated in a convenient spot just back of the grandstand. Men and women must pass it going to the lavatories. In front of a rude wooden bar with a bit of canvas propped up on sticks stand at times two or three dozen men drinking beer and whisky. On Sunday groups of drunken men and women wandered around in the mud singing obscene songs and insulting women and children who were forced to pass Zeehandelaar's place of business.

Whisky at $1 a flask and beer at 25 cents a bottle. That was the rate charged those who purchased the stuff held out by the "waiters" who passed through the grandstand instead of working in the "restaurant."

The law was unquestionably violated in thousands of instances. A shopworn and dilapidated sandwich in the bottom of a basket was the subterfuge under which the lawbreakers sought to defeat the ends of justice.

Mr. Zeehandelaar paid Los Angeles county $5 for the privilege of selling liquor under a restaurateur's license.

AN INSTRUCTIVE CONTRAST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A year ago, at this time, the Daily People published a collection of Sayings of Lincoln, beginning with "The intent of the lawgiver is the law," and ending with the famous "And inasmuch as most things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things of right belong to those whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened, in all ages of the world, that some have labored, and others have without labor enjoyed a large proportion of the fruits. This is wrong, and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government."

As these two examples indicate, the whole collection was instinct with merciless castigation of exploitation and wrong, and rang with sympathy for labor in its struggles toward better things. What a contrast to this is the "collection" of Lincoln sayings with which a prominent department store to-day decorates its advertisement:

"Work, work, work!"

"All in that one word, Thorough!"

"I'm nothing, but truth is everything."

"Let none falter who thinks he is right."

"We are indeed the treasury of the world."

"Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time."

"I know I am right, because I know Liberty is right."

"When you can't remove an obstacle, plough around it."

"Come what will, I will keep faith with friend and foe."

"Faith in God is indispensable to successful statesmanship."

"Be sure to put your feet in the right place; then stand firm."

"It is better only sometimes to be right than at all times to be wrong."

"I do not think much of a man who is not wiser to-day than he was yesterday."

Evidently the department store in question is not going to run the risk of any of Lincoln's virile sayings getting into the hands of its employes; so it trots out this string of namby-pamby-isms as the cream of the Great Emancipator's thought!

A. G. C.

New York, February 11.

GIVES "APPEAL TO REASON" A STIFF KICK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed please find twenty-five cents in stamps for a three months' subscription to the Weekly People. I don't want it to stop, and this is all I can send at present, but hope to subscribe for a longer time when this runs out.

Some friend (?) has been kind enough to have a copy of the "Appeal to Reason" sent to me for quite a while, about seven months, and I received a letter from them to send in a club order for that paper. I enclose you my answer to them.

D. F. Richardson.

Georges Mills, N. H., January 18.

(Enclosure.)

Georges Mills, N. H., Dec. 21, 1909.

"Appeal to Reason,"

Dear Sirs:—

I received your circular and letter to-day. I will say in reply that I don't care for your paper, for I am reading the only Socialist paper in the United States printed in the English language, the Weekly People, owned and published by the Socialist Labor Party, the only political party of Socialism in the U. S. to-day. I have no use for a private-owned paper of your kind when I can get a paper that has stood up for the class to which I belong (the working class), through all these years of adversity. And I have no use for a political party such as you advocate belonging to, when I can belong to a class conscious, revolutionary party, working for the overthrow of capitalist society, instead of upholding it. Not having any use for your party nor your paper, I remain,

Very respectfully,

D. F. Richardson.

A TRAVELING PROLETARIAN'S IMPRESSIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—After residing and associating with small farmers in Lake Co., Cal., for five years, and seeing a city daily seldom in all the time, it seemed strange to mingle again in San Francisco with crowds who were talking the gossip printed in the capitalist dailies: who were hurrying headlong, hither and thither after dollars. As I had been a subscriber to the Weekly People and a local paper only in the five years, I thought I should find myself deficient in information—behind the times—but quickly concluded I was ahead in missing the shoddy, adulterated news of the capitalist press which the cityites regard as one of the daily duties of their lives to buy and to read. For example, it was not long until they were telling me how rich and prosperous the farmers were becoming from the high price of grain and hogs. Now, there is a positive discontent among the Lake Co. farmers who know nothing of this "prosperity." The "prosperity" tasted so bad to some of them they would even discuss Socialism with me. Such are the wiles of the capitalist press. It makes the urbanites believe the farmers are getting rich in the present era of high prices, and makes the farmers believe they would be getting rich like everyone else if they could only get the right kind of weather.

I had been in 'Frisco several times before, but somehow it did not impress me as it did formerly. It seemed nothing now but stacks of lodging houses and cheap restaurants inhabited by a lot of disinherited human beings who toiled all day for their masters, ate a supper of adulterated or embalmed foods at some cheap restaurant, and then sought some 5-cent show, which abound everywhere, in the evening as a place to keep warm in the chilling, foggy atmosphere of this season. These 'Frisco workers recently placed their destinies in the hands of Calhoun, McCarthy and their capitalist friends, but failed to make as good a trade as Esau who for his birthright got a mess of pottage without adulteration and without cost.

I stayed in San Francisco five days and visited S. L. P. headquarters several times. Section San Francisco has larger quarters than it had five years ago. Here I met Sandgren for the first time; heard him argue several times his non-political action hobby and was considerably surprised to hear him use several familiar platitudes of Pentecost and J. Most which tangled my ideas in the early nineties when I was young in the labor movement. I had supposed these platitudes were exploded and forgotten by everybody long ago.

Why the Anarchists (excuse me, should I say Direct Actionists?) can not see the state has built its citadel and extended its ramparts directly across our path and we are compelled to capture them though we may not be able afterward to make them of great service to us, is a puzzle to me. They must believe either there is no state or prefer riding their hobby to regaining their birthright.

I attended a Gillhaus meeting, but the night was wet and the crowd small. Gillhaus made a good, sensible talk; sold considerable literature and secured a few subs to WeeklyPeople.

I went also to see the State University at Berkeley. It being Christmas holidays, most of the buildings were closed. However, the janitor was at work in the gym and allowed me to look around Across one end of the room were lined up great racks of rifles. These, the janitor told me, the students were drilled with and they were considered a part of the State Militia. By ignoring these rifles will our Direct Actionists make them non-existent?

Arriving in Los Angeles I found the city had, in five years, nearly out grown my recollections. Hotels, apartment houses, lodging houses and cheap restaurants were stacked in thick on all sides, but the crowds were different from the 'Frisco crowds. They do not hurry, but with heads up they loiter along looking for something to interest them. These are mild-winter tourists (mostly middle class). They come here to escape the cold Eastern winters. In another part of the city where the buildings look older, the streets dirtier, and second-hand stores abound the workers live. No one would mistake this class for tourists: the worker's dress is never so good as the idler's, and the mid-winter tourists never invade this district as a place of residence. Los Angeles' unexampled prosperity builds few homes. It builds rental properties, lodging houses, cheap restaurants. This is capitalistic progress and prosperity, but the truly patriotic will no doubt shoulder a gun in defense of his lodging house.

Section Los Angeles, S. L. P., has new and enlarged headquarters.

At Sawtelle, where I am living at present, is located one of the ten Homes for old soldiers supported by the national government. It has on its rolls about 3,600 names, and about two-thirds of that number are always within the home. The workers need hardly envy the poor, old fellows in these homes. It is no sinecure. "Home," to them, is a narrow cot lined up along a wall in a large ward containing a hundred or more similar cots. Their frugal meals are cheap ones lasting fifteen minutes, beginning and ending at the tap of a bell. Existence in this kind of an institution elicits no praises from its inmates though its lands are fertile, well cared for and even handsome. An average sentiment seems to be that expressed to me a few hours ago by an old soldier,—"My life in that institution is only a little to be preferred to death."

Scrap-Pile.

Sawtelle, Calif., January 24.

"The People" is the paper that you want, Straight and Truthful.

THE HAT-PASSER

An Ethical Atavist—Strolling Monks of the 13th Century Caricatured To-day—Down the Centuries Listen—'Tis Righteous to Give, and Your Reward Is in Heaven—Seattle Echoes of "Me Too!..Me Too!"

Seattle, Wash., February 1.—It has been shown how every great movement in history has had its reflex later in a farcical replica of the earnest original. So have the Crusading Days come down to us in harlequin mimicry with Coxey marches and Spokane Crusaders. In the old and earnest days the pious pilgrims strolled from land to land, doing the unconscious but useful service of spreading information in a stagnant period. In these livid days of varied spasms the traveling montebank recurs in new guise to the old theme, a grub-getting travesty on the Passionate Pilgrims of old. Such tipsters of tavern corners revel in the roistering ribaldry of their melodramatic souls, filled to the nozzle with the bathos that inebriates with the fumes of low comedy.

The strolling monks who wandered hither and yon after the era of Crusades were the prototypes of the Hat-Passers in our midst. The monks managed to receive without labor whatever they needed. The extended palm was the sign of the monk. Others, not of priestly vows, but anxious to share unearned comforts, took unto themselves monkist ways. They enjoyed the free ale and meat in town and manor with lively gusto; even at the expense of a rare day's labor for exacting abbots, who could let no penny pass unenvied. These lay brothers often wandered with other loose strollers, to be free of abbey oppression, and to be the welcome visitor in every man's mess. The characteristic of the lay brother was a paunch one degree less than an abbot's. The anti-type is now with us, the sacred institution of Hat-Passing. The sign of the modern stroller is the "hat,"—his ritual, the passing of the hat.

The theme of strollers, whether monkish or lay, was the Christian duty of workers working a little harder that this extra could be given to those who extended the palm, but whose extended hand never grasped a tool of labor. The refinement of stomach-politics grew apace. The atavistic Hat-Passer is the stroller of long ago projected by mistake into centuries too late. He comes to us, not of our surroundings, but as a touch of the dim past.

Right, Justice, Liberty, Goodness, and all conjectural virtues were on the fluently verbal side of trained hand-passers, acting under the cloak of religious rigor. To be sure, they were fluent in their bounteous reasons why alms to them was a virtue, and your only reward. Well they sensed the value of constant reiteration. To tell a lie often enough in the same way was to arrive at forgetting it was a lie. A habitual liar believes himself; for to him one sense has been atrophied. The monkish hand-passers taught the people thus,—

"'Tis Righteous to give, and your Reward is in Heaven,
So give to US, and OUR reward will be HERE!"

The creative value of this screed was little foreseen. On this "Give to US" foundation has been builded the over-reaching, money-grubbing "Bund" we find "Churchianity" to-day. Is it a wonder that the mice in the granary of graft built of monkish hands are squealing "Me Too!" as they scramble for kernels of corn? So do the montebank Hat-Passers mimic their austere anti-type, who held out the hand.

'Tis the Passing Show! Another amusement is in order to appear, for of those created for the gaiety of Nations there is no end. Nature's relief from the mental oppression of sad days is buffoonery. In times of heart-breaking oppression among men, the buffoon will ever appear. No less a buffoon, because Nature's answer to pain, we can calmly view the occasional appearance of these phenomena as marking a transition period between the epochs of Nature's growth. Let us then look calmly and clearly into the future, where in a short time will begin the new epoch that is upon us. Economic history is the spectacles through which the future steps in evolution can be seen checked only by the bounding limitations of man's mental development.

E. H. Fogerty.

George Drugmand, a member of Imperial Branch, S. L. P., of Imperial, Pa., died on January 27, 6:30 in the evening, at his home. He was sixteen years of age. He was fatally injured in an accident with a safe. He was a promising young man, having had rugged health and a good understanding. The funeral was held on January 30, attended by members of the Imperial Branch.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

T. B. R., FALL RIVER, MASS.—He, the stomach of whose mind can digest obvious facts, will never charge the S. L. P. with lack of executive ability. The S. L. P. has in one little finger more executive ability than the S. P. can muster up from the crown of its head down to its ten tootsle-wootsles.

B. W. T., ERIE, PA.—To say: "If the conclusions of Darwin could be overthrown, then the conclusions of Marx would lack the stability of a house of cards," amounts to saying: "If the conclusions of arithmetic that 2+2=4 could be overthrown, then the conclusions of Marx would lack the stability of a house of cards"; or it amounts to saying: "If the astronomic conclusion that the earth turns around the sun and not the sun around the earth could be overthrown, then the conclusions of Marx would lack the stability of a house of cards." In other words and in short, to say: "If the conclusions of Darwin could be overthrown, then the conclusions of Marx would lack the stability of a house of cards" amounts to saying: "The rejection of the conclusions of Marx can be the job only of people who either have no brains in their head to think, or who have a material interest in rejecting the conquests of the human reason."

J. E., CANTON, O.—If Mr. Robert Hunter is ashamed of having said in his book the harmful nonsense he did regarding immigration, and yet he allows the passage to stand and does not reject it publicly,—then so much the worse for Mr. Robert Hunter. A man of character repudiates an error committed by him soon as he discovers it to be an error. A man who does not would thereby betray the fact that he cares more for his own vanity than for a Cause.

J. C., NORTH TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—There were not always slaves. Slavery did not arise until organized society reached the point when it could make its captive enemies work for it. Before that captives were eaten up. That being the only use they could be put to, and not "wasted."—Next question next week.

M. O. C., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Homage should be rendered where homage is due. The Socialist party's referendum method of voting for candidates when more than one is to be elected, and when more candidates are nominated than are to be elected, is ideal. The compulsion of a member to vote upon all the candidates on the ballot by placing the figure 1 to the name of his first choice, the figure 2 to the name of his second choice, and so on till he reaches his last choice accomplishes a number of things. First, no minority, by organizing, can defeat an adverse majority which is not organized; secondly, the total figures give quite an idea of the estimation in which the several candidates are held.

H. L., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Apply to Section Los Angeles for literature giving detailed information. Speaking in general—the S. P. believes it can leaven the masses of the workers for Socialism by echoing their economic superstitions, and thereby winning their hearts; the S. L. P. holds that no such process can be successful, and it cares not how hostile the masses of the workers may become towards it by steadily exposing their errors. The day is bound to come when such hostility will turn to love, while the S. P. will become ever more a hissing and a by-word with the workers, as a natural consequence of the contradictions that its false policy will cause it to incur.

H. G., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Get some High School text book on geography.

A. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Let us have a copy. May be good stuff for publication. Would surely be if facts are stated in full.

J. K., NEW YORK—Our aid is at your disposal to the extent that time will allow.

C. O. W., CHICAGO, ILL.—The Encyclopedia Britannica would be the best to consult.

T. A., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The spirit of the feudal system was military. Militarism demands implicit obedience to orders from above. As a natural thing the creed-reflex of feudalism was the Roman Catholic church.

H. E., WORCESTER, MASS.—If the M. D. attached to your name stands for Doctor of Medicine, and you practice in your profession the principle you would have The People adopt, then the corpses you produce must equal the number of your patients. Guess you don't. If your patient has the fever you will adapt the dose of aconite to the degree of the fever—a slight fever a slight dose, a stronger fever a stronger dose. The degree of the fever that the S. P. is afflicted with calls for the strong doses administered by The People. Gentler doses would have no effect.

W. R. P., MISHAWAKA, IND.; G. F., SPOKANE, WASH.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; J. G., DENVER, COLO.; J. S., ROXBURY, MASS.; F. P. J., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Matter received.

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 6 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the above committee was held at National Headquarters on Wednesday evening, February 9, with Kihn in the chair. Members present: Hall, Kihn, Deutsch, Lafferty, Signarovitz, Weiss, Mittleberg, Schwartz, Lefkovitz and Rosenberg. Absent and excused: Ball.

Minutes of previous session adopted as read. Minutes of January 12th session adopted as read.

Financial Report: Receipts, $96.15; expenses, $176.02.

Press Committee to which was referred the matter of a bound volume of Daily People editorials reported as follows: That all things considered, it would be impossible at this time to produce such a book, much as it is desired; and that besides it would seriously interfere with the production of the remaining books of the Sue Series which are now rapidly being completed. It was therefore moved by Hall, seconded by Signarovitz: "That the publication of a bound volume of Daily People editorials be postponed." Carried.

National Secretary reported advisability of having the Daily and Weekly People bound files of the N. E. C. placed in fire proof storage; it was moved by Mittleberg, seconded by Schwartz: "That National Secretary be authorized to properly store the files of Daily and Weekly People." Carried. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Lafferty: "That the circular letter sent to Sections by the National Secretary be approved." Carried.

Correspondence: From J. D. De Shaser, Durago, Colo., A. E. Reimer, South Boston, Mass., B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y., party matters. From California S. E. C., Illinois S. E. C., Kentucky S. E. C., Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, Missouri S. E. C., Connecticut S. E. C., Washington S. E. C., and Section Mystic, Ia., remitting for due stamps and reporting Party matters. From Sections Cincinnati, Ohio, Richmond, Va., Cleveland, Ohio, Rochester, N. Y., Boston, Mass., remitting International Bureau dues. From Manchester, N. H., W. E. Kern and Charles Pierson, New Orleans, La., organization matters. "Volksfreund und Arbeiter-Zeitung" of Cleveland, Ohio, German Party organ, financial report for the past year. From Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, invitation to take part in discussion in the columns of Hungarian Party organ "Nepakarat." Thomas M. Bell, Washington, D. C., A. H. Holcomb, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., requesting information and literature. Joseph Culotta, New Orleans, La., application for membership-at-large, received and granted. Paul Kretlow, Berlin, Germany, requesting information.

Adjournment 9:30 p. m.

John Hall, Secretary.

WASHINGTON S. E. C.

A regular meeting of the Washington State Executive Committee, S.L.P., was held Friday, February 4. Present, Reddington, Riorden, Phipps, Sullivan, Herron, Stevens, Brearcliff; Reddington in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence: From National Secretary, giving information in regard to Pearson's work and other information; asking if Washington S. E. C. wanted Gillhaus's services in the Spring; letter filed, and Gillhaus matter referred to new business.

Unfinished business: Secretary reported not having heard yet from Mrs. Johnson.

New Business: Secretary instructed to communicate with Chas. Pierson in regard to getting him to Washington. Secretary instructed to write National Secretary that State would like to have Gillhaus here by the first of May if possible, and if the N. E. C. had no more pressing need of his services elsewhere.

Financial report: Previous balance from last meeting, $68.94; receipts, $3.58; no expenses; on hand, $72.49.

Adjourned to meet February 18.

R. W. Stevens,
Recording Secretary.

"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.

BOSTONIANS, PAUSE!

To Members and Friends of Section Boston, S. L. P.:

The Scandinavian Socialist Labor Club of Boston will hold its annual fair on FEBRUARY 19, 20, and 21, in Minot Hall, corner Springfield and Washington streets.

The committee has granted Section Boston a table at this fair. We take this means of appealing to you to try to donate some articles for the Section which can be put on sale at the fair.

Comrades, this is a good chance to raise a fund for the coming summer agitation. Presents may be sent to any of the following: F. Bohmbach, 35 Chestnut avenue, Jamaica Plain; J. Sweeney, 35 Centre street, Roxbury; F. Houtenbrink, 532 Eighth street, South Boston, Mass.

ATTLEBORO PUBLIC MEETING.

The first public meeting under the auspices of Section Attleboro, Socialist Labor Party, will be held in G. A. R. Hall, Attleboro, Mass., on SUNDAY evening, February 20, 7:30 o'clock. Arthur E. Reimer of Boston, will speak on "The Socialist Labor Party; Its Principles and Tactics." Admission free. All wage workers are cordially invited to attend.

M. J. Brohen.

BROOKLYN LABOR FORUM LECTURES.

Under the auspices of Section Kings County, S. L. P., a series of lectures will be held on Sunday evenings, 8 p. m., in the newly enlarged and redecorated Brooklyn Labor Forum, 762 Broadway. All interested in bettering their condition, sympathizers in the Movement, as well as Party members, are invited to attend. Admission is free, and open discussion and questions are invited after the lecture.

The program for February:

SUNDAY, February 20—"Socialist Labor Party History Contrasted with the Socialist Party." Edmund Seidel.

SUNDAY, February 27—"The Social Revolution." Louis C. Fraina.

All welcome.

PHILADELPHIA LECTURE.

Propaganda meetings under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party are held in Morning Star Hall, northeast corner Ninth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, every Sunday. On SUNDAY AFTERNOON, February 20, at 2:30 o'clock, George Brown will speak on the subject: "High Prices—The Cause and Cure." Everybody welcome. Free discussion.

There is a Section meeting after each lecture.

ST. LOUIS LECTURE.

On SUNDAY, February 27, Section St. Louis will hold its second lecture of a series at the S. L. P. headquarters, 1717 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. The meeting starts at 2:30 p. m. All members and sympathizers should attend. Admission free.

The Committee.

Propaganda Pamphlets

The following propaganda pamphlets are all five cents a copy. We allow twenty per cent. discount on orders of a dollar or more.

What Means This Strike?
Burning Question of Trades Unionism.
Preamble of the I. W. W.
Trades Unionism in the U. S.
Debate on Unionism.
Industrial Unionism.
Reform or Revolution.
John Mitchell Exposed.
Socialism, Utopia to Science.
Socialist Unity.
The Working Class.
The Capitalist Class.
The Class Struggle.
The Socialist Republic.
Antipatriotism.
Socialism.
Marx on Mallock.
Socialism versus Anarchism.
Assassinations and Socialism.
Development of Socialism in Great Britain.
Religion of Capital.
Foundation of the Labor Movement.
Historical Materialism.
N. J. Socialist Unity Conference.
The Mark.
The Trusts.

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DO NOT PUT IT OFF

Begin Now the Daily People Tenth Anniversary Celebration.

Enrollments to the Daily People Tenth Anniversary 1,000 Propaganda Club continue to come in, but many whose names should be on the list haven't been heard from as yet. Now is the time to get at the work; if all should wait until July 1, nothing would be done.

When sending in Tenth Anniversary subs be sure and so mark them, in order that we may be able to give you credit. Of course it is not necessary to do that on the special Tenth Anniversary sub blanks, which have been sent out. If you haven't a supply of those blanks drop us a card and we will send you some.

Someone has said: "If you would have anything done well and promptly, select a busy man; the other kind hasn't time." There is much truth in this it seems to us, for many of those who are enrolling in the 1,000 Club are already active in the Party's work. We want to see some of those take hold who haven't been doing much for the Movement of late. Send us your names and addresses and we will put you to work in the 1,000 Club.

Following is the list of those who sent two or more subs last week:

A. Gillhaus, San Francisco, Cal.	3
A. Anderson, San Francisco, Cal.	2
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	6
J. Mann, Chicago, Ill.	4
C. O. Williams, Chicago, Ill.	2
A. Prince, Chicago, Ill.	2
F. Mueller, Quiney, Ill.	3
Chas. McCabe, Plymouth, Mass.	2
R. W. Stevens, Baltimore, Md.	2
A. Louwet, Detroit, Mich.	3
J. Ostrominski, Detroit, Mich.	3
M. Maimgren, Parkers Prairie, Minn.	3
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo.	3
F. Zierer, Elizabeth, N. J.	2
C. Vonderleith, New York	2
L. F. Alrutz, Schenectady, N. Y.	2
W. J. Wuest, Utica, N. Y.	2
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	6
O. Freer, Columbus, O.	4
Wm. Hewitt, Johnstown, Pa.	3
G. G. Anton, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
G. W. Ohls, Pittsburg, Pa.	3
H. O'Neil, Providence, R. I.	2
G. M. Sterry, Providence, R. I.	3
Fannie Chernin, El Paso, Tex.	2
C. Rudolf, Newport News, Va.	2
E. Moonelis, Richmond, Va.	2
L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash.	4

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

We need more cash in advance orders for copies of "Franz von Sickingen." Those who have already ordered have helped us finance the work, and they will soon be rewarded, as they will not have a great while longer to wait before the book will be in their hands. In addition to being an intellectual treat the book will also be pleasing to the eye, Comrade Sidney Armer's heraldic design for the cover being exceptionally attractive. The price of the book is $1.00.

Labor News publications are finding their way around the globe. We had orders last week from Australia, Hawaiian Islands, Canal Zone, South Africa, and Great Britain. The Department of Economics of a leading American college also sent an order. A Canadian branch of the Socialist party is so far along that it pushes S. L. P. literature, sending us an order for $4.90.

Comrade Reimer of Boston is one of our Sue book hustlers; he gets in an order for $19.20; another hustler is Comrade Repschlagor, Buffalo, he sends for Sue books and pamphlets to the amount of $11.56; Comrade McAlarney of Juniata, Pa., is a close second $9.50 from him. J. A. Rowley, Sunnyvale, Cal., $5.75.

Other orders, that give an idea of geographical diversity, were: Jersey City, $2.25; Boston, $5.07; Henning, Minn., $1.75; New York, $4.35; St. Matthews, Ky., $1.50; St. Paul, Minn., $1.00; Detroit, Mich., $1.00; Dayton, O., $1.08; Clinton, Ia., $1.00; Philadelphia, Pa., $2.00.

Let all of our friends rally to the support of this kind of work. It is the most fitting way in which to celebrate the Daily People's tenth birthday.

OPERATING FUND.

A. Prince, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
L. Curry, No. Andover, Mass.	1.50
John Kenny, " "	.50
J. E. Bedard, Lawrence, Mass.	.50
J. Vandoorance, " "	.50
L. Chun, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
J. Tmoling, Newp't News, Va.	2.00
W. E. Bowers, " "	1.00
H. Clausen, " "	2.00
E. Schade, " "	2.00
Total	11.50
Previously acknowledged	5,952.22
Grand total	$5,963.72

ADDRESS TO DENVERITES.

To the Friends and Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party and Readers of the Weekly People in Denver.

Comrades:—About a year ago Section Denver, of the Socialist Labor Party, sent out a circular letter, urging members and friends of the Party to attend a special meeting of the Section, for the purpose of rallying the forces of revolutionary Socialism in this city. The meeting was a success insofar that from then on a number of men took up the fight of the S. L. P. for Socialism and industrial unionism, with renewed energy and enthusiasm. The result has been gratifying and encouraging. Our Section is now in good working condition. Our membership has increased; our list of Weekly People readers has been more than doubled and a considerable amount of literature has been sold and distributed. For the first time in several years our Section is now in a position to commence a regular series of weekly lectures, or propaganda meetings, to be held every Sunday afternoon at 926 Fifteenth street.

The first lecture will be given on SUNDAY, February 20. Ben Hurwitz will be the speaker. We cordially invite and urgently request you to attend and bring as many of your friends as possible.

Lecture Committee.

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UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page four.)

Work is noble. No capitalist works, except in the sense of the multimillionaire father in the following story:

Multi-millionaire to applicant for his daughter's hand: "Do you work, sir?"

Applicant for the hand of multi-millionaire's daughter: "I do, sir."

Mult-millionaire to applicant for his daughter's hand. "Whom do you work?"

SECTION MILWAUKEE.

Section Milwaukee will commemorate the Paris Commune on SUNDAY, March 20th, at Bohemian Turn Hall, corner Twelfth and Wine streets. Admission 10 cents. More details later.

The Commitee.

SEATTLE NOTICE.

A benefit and entertainment to raise campaign funds will be given SUNDAY, February 20, 8 p. m., at Columbia Hall. Those pleased with last entertainment come again. Watch for notice of program.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Weekly People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year.....$1.00
Daily People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year..... 3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year 1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year .50
Volksfreund und Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 1366 Ontario street, Cleveland, O., per year..... 1.00
Proletareets (Lettish Semi-Monthly), 2944 Washington St., (Roxbury), Boston, Mass., per year 1.50
Nepakarat (Hungarian Semi-weekly), 528 East Sixth street, N. Y., per year..... 2.00

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading any of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not, as often the case, to the Labor News.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

- Grand Concert -

By Members of the
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LEO SCHULZ, Conductor.
For the
DAILY PEOPLE
Under the Auspices of
SECTION N. Y. COUNTY Socialist Labor Party
On
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At
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
Lexington Avenue, between 43rd and 44th Streets, New York.
TICKETS (Admitting One) - - - - - - 25 Cents
HAT CHECK, 15 CENTS.
Eminent Artists Will Assist. Concert begins at 3 P. M. Ball at 8 P. M.
Cinematograph Exhibition follows Concert.

NEW YORK STATE, NOTICE.

Paul Augustine, national secretary of the S. L. P., will visit the three Sections named below on dates noted, to address the members on organization matters, namely:

Syracuse—Saturday, February 19.

Utica—Sunday, February 20.

Gloversville—Monday and Tuesday, February 21 and 22.

The Sections named will please make proper arrangements, advising all Party members to attend and make meetings as successful as possible. Sympathizers should also be invited.

Edmund Moonelis, Secretary,
N. Y. S. E. C.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY MEETS.

Adopts Several Progressive Resolutions, but Stops There.

Newport, Wales, February 10.—"The House of Lords is an anachronism, and should be abolished," read one of the resolutions adopted to-day by the Labor Party Congress in session here.

Other resolutions adopted by the congress favor an election reform bill granting equal suffrage to all adults, including women; the strengthening of the laws against election bribery, a single day for holding general elections, instead of scattering them over several weeks, as at present, and the payment of salaries to Labor members of Parliament out of the party's funds.

The reforms demanded to-day have all been agreed to in some measure by the Liberals, with the exception of that providing for the salaries for Parliamentary members.

The election reform bill that is proposed by the Liberals does away with plural voting and makes such changes in residence qualifications as will help the voters in the large industrial centres.

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FIRM SUES STRIKERS.

Cleveland Company Wants a Verdict Similar to D. G. Loewe's.

The Prince-Biederman Company, manufacturers of ladies' cloaks, brought suit on Feb. 9 against its striking employes to recover $50,000 damages which the firm claims to have sustained by the strike. The suit is based upon the verdict rendered on the 4th in Hartford awarding the D. G. Loewe Hat Company $222,000. In their complaint the Prince-Biederman Company charges its employes with having formed a conspiracy to injure its business; also that they were forced by the strike to search for workingmen in other cities, but when they were brought to Cleveland, the strikers "prevented" them from going to work, and also "in other ways" injured the company. Owing to this the company alleges it sustained a loss of $50,000.

The suit which was begun with the purpose of discouraging the strikers has had the oposite effect; the strikers are now more encouraged than ever.

The Jewish storekeepers of Cleveland have formed a league to help the striking cloakmakers, as many of these are good patrons.

MARX on MALLOCK
or
Facts vs. Fiction

By DANIEL DE LEON.

A LECTURE THAT EFFECTIVELY KNOCKS OUT THE CAPITALIST CLAIM THAT THE PLUNDER THEY TAKE FROM LABOR IS THE REWARD OF THEIR "DIRECTING ABILITY."

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SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Headquarters of Section Portland, Oregon, S. L. P., and Scandinavian Labor Federation, 224½ Washington street, Rooms 1 and 2.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer street, room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 103 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 207. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Maccabee Hall, corner 4th and Pine streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Section Denver meets every Sunday afternoon at 926—15th street. The first meeting of each month will be for business, the others for lectures. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Woman and Her Emancipation

By JOHN H. HALLS,
London, England.

Prize Essay in the International Competition Conducted by the Socialist Women of Greater New York : : : : : : : : :

48 Pages, Price 5 Cents.

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ASSASSINATIONS AND SOCIALISM

From a Speech by August Bebel, Delivered at Berlin.

Translated from the German by BORIS REINSTEIN.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

CANADIANS TAKE NOTICE!

All Canadian readers of the Daily and Weekly People are urgently requested to correspond with the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada, Philip Courtenay, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont., with the object in view of spreading correct propaganda literature of our Party, and organising active working sections in your locality. Wake up! Organize! Educate! if you want Socialism